

Britain poised to win battle for Thyssen masterpieces



Baron Thyssen: Backing "an enchanting proposal"

From Brian James
Lugano

A dramatic late campaign by Mrs Thatcher, helped by the direct intervention of the Prince of Wales, may have won for Britain possession of the art collection of Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza, conservatively valued at £777 million.

The Baron's private collection is unique, rated in the world second in importance only to that of the Queen. If the Prime Minister's initiative succeeds, the masterpieces will be given a permanent home in purpose-built galleries either in London's Docklands or an inner-city site in Birmingham.

Until this weekend it had been assumed that the Spanish Government had won the fierce international contest to house the collection. For Britain to succeed at this eleventh-hour will be a

diplomatic coup in art world terms. Twice in recent weeks Britain's cause appeared lost; the decision by the Prince of Wales, when alerted by friends to the difficulties, to see the Baron in Switzerland to demonstrate this country's enthusiasm was certainly a crucial factor in keeping the nation's interest alive.

A part of the Baron's collection has been on show in at the Royal Academy in London until this weekend, in an exhibition sponsored by *The Times*.

With the evidence of this success in mind, Mrs Thatcher gained total Cabinet support for her initiative. The details are still secret but the cost to Britain of what has been described by the Baron as an "enchanting proposal" — confirmed to him in a two-page, hand-written letter from the Prime Minister — can not be

less than the £100 million offer by the city of Stuttgart.

When the collection is finally housed, visitors will see not only the pick of the 572 Old Masters for which it is famous, but also the 900 paintings from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection continued to attract large crowds at the Royal Academy right up to the exhibition's close last night. Before the weekend, they had attracted record visitors for a show of its size, with 181,600 people attending since March.

or so more modern paintings with which the Baron adorns his private apartments.

In the next few weeks the Baron and his independent trustees have to decide on Britain's offer without offending the King of Spain — and, crucially, the Baron's fifth wife.

She is Spanish and her skilful arguments were crucial to that first apparent decision to allow the collection to be housed in Madrid.

The remaining negotiations between Britain, Spain and the Baron and the trustees will need to be handled with the greatest deftness if offence is to be avoided.

As the Thyssen exhibition was closing in London the Baron was opening, at his home, the Villa Favorita on Lake Lugano in Switzerland, an exhibition of Russian Revolutionary art. Amid the assembly of diplomats, and art experts it was possible to detect a buzz of excitement that "something big was afoot" and to piece together the last few months of intense negotiation.

For some time the Baron, now 67, has been concerned about the disposition of his art collection, the best 400 to 600 paintings of

which will form the bequest. The collection was begun by his father but the present Baron has never forgotten the way in which it was broken up by order of Swiss courts on his father's death. To reassemble his father's work Baron Hans Heinrich was put into the position of having to re-purchase many prize paintings from members of his own family.

He was adamant that the collection should remain basically intact, in a country prepared to give it a respectful home. An Anglo-ophile, Britain may have seemed to him an obvious choice. But tentative approaches through, one understands, the then Mr Norman St John-Stevas, led him to believe this country was not interested.

This was reflected when we discussed the possibility of a London base for the Thyssen collection earlier this year. "You

are not interested — it seems you have enough great works of art."

Other characters now enter the story. The retired diplomat Sir Peter Smithers one of his close friends grew privately incensed when told of this country's apparent lack of interest. Sir Peter's own friends in London include the Prime Minister and the Environment Minister, Mr Nicholas Ridley.

They also include Mr Claude Hanks-Drielsma, a young man of many interests. He is a polo-playing friend of the Prince of Wales. He has key connections in the City as chairman of the management committee of Price Waterhouse.

These are the people who began to ask the question: "Can Britain really not compete?" When that question was put to Mrs Thatcher

Continued on page 24, col 1

France denies Mitterrand clear victory

Neck-and-neck vote as Le Pen loses seat

From Philip Jacobson and Susan MacDonald, Paris

French voters have refused to give President Mitterrand the "clear majority" he asked for his socialist Government.

The first computer predictions, issued moments after the polls closed last night, showed the Socialists neck-and-neck with the conservative alliance, Union for Rally and the Centre

(URC) with between 265 and 285 seats.

That leaves them both short of an absolute majority, and even with the estimated 24 to 28 seats won by the communists, Mitterrand has clearly suffered a big setback to his hopes of consolidating his personal triumph in last month's presidential contest.

Once again, the French were reluctant to vote, despite strenuous campaigning by all parties, the abstention rate was almost 30 per cent — not far short of the record 34 per cent in the first round a week ago. As expected, this hit the socialists particularly hard.

Moments after voting ended, news came from Marseille that M Jean-Marie Le Pen, the National Front leader, had been beaten by his socialist opponent. His acid response to defeat was that France now lay at the mercy of the communists, without whose support Mitterrand could not hope to govern.

At first sight, M Le Pen's party seemed destined to retain no more than three seats, and could conceivably see its previous 35-seat presence in the National Assembly completely eliminated.

Analysis of the figures made it clear that the socialists had been hit hardest by the extremely low turn-out, probably due to complacency.

The right-wing alliance appeared to have suffered less from stay-away voters in the first round — there was very little difference in average scores between seats with high and low abstention rates — but the National Front factor remained a matter of concern among URC leaders.

In the event, grey skies over much of the country did not prevent a marginally improved turn-out after the all-important break for Sunday lunch. By late afternoon, just under 58 per cent of the electorate had voted, compared with around 54.4 per cent at this stage a week ago.

A few hours before polling began in Marseille, a bomb explosion damaged the election headquarters of M Bernard Tapie, the flamboyant entrepreneur running in the Sixth District as the socialist-backed candidate of *ouverture* — the non-partisan broadening of government that President Mitterrand has said he favours. Nobody was hurt and police said there had been no claim of responsibility.

Fists flew in Paris during the early hours when left-wing activists clashed with supporters of the URC candidate in the capital's 19th Arrondissement.

On the French island of Martinique, a right-wing militant was detained by the authorities on suspicion of having fired the shots that wounded a socialist campaign worker engaged in some last-minute bill posting on behalf of his local candidate.

Elsewhere, the 170 registered voters of Saint-Georges-Nigremont were moving briskly in and out of their local polling station at 6 am, having obtained special permission to discharge their civic duties before the rest of the nation in order to get down to the real event of the day — the village fête.



M Le Pen in Marseille yesterday before his defeat.

Touting law proposed

The Home Secretary and the Sports Minister are to be asked in the House of Commons today about ticket-touting following allegations in *The Times* that unscrupulous agents are making large profits from the sale of tickets at the Wimbledon tennis tournament on the black market (Howard Foster writes).

Up to 150 of the 330 unscrupulous at this year's tournament are said to be breaking regulations by selling their

allocations for as much as £6,000.

Mr Menzies Campbell, MP for East Fife, is to ask Mr Colin Moynihan, the Sports Minister, to make a statement.

Mr Campbell said: "The whole practice is debasing the quality of the spectators at major British sports events. Some form of legislation... is necessary to protect the genuine supporters."

Hospitality firms, page 7

Jaguar winners at Le Mans after 31-year gap



Celebrations from the drivers who yesterday brought Jaguar its first victory in the Le Mans 24-hour race since 1957. Britons Andy Wallace (left), Johnny Dumfries (with girlfriend), and Jan Lammers of The Netherlands, ended two minutes ahead of their Porsche rivals. British triumph, page 24; results, 40.

£90m from Clowes investors sought by lawyers

By Lawrence Lever

There is mounting concern among lawyers and accountants investigating the crashed Barlow Clowes empire that up to £90 million of investors' money may have been channelled into companies connected with Mr Peter Clowes, its founder.

The liquidators and receivers are working round the clock to work out what has happened to that £90 million. Lawyers in Gibraltar have uncovered a maze of at least 15 and possibly 20 companies in Switzerland, Spain, Lichtenstein, Jersey and Gibraltar which they believe have received money from

Barlow Clowes International, the Gibraltar arm of Barlow Clowes.

Meanwhile, inquiries in the UK have unveiled several companies which have benefited from interest-free loans given by other companies in the Barlow Clowes empire. They include jewellery, computer, printing and employment companies.

Mr Isaac Marrache, a Gibraltar lawyer acting for the joint liquidators and receivers of the Gibraltar operation, has applied to the Gibraltar courts for access to records kept by Mr Clowes's solicitors on the Rock.

In addition to the concern

over the £90 million there are fears about the precise ownership of £50 million of gilt-edged securities found within the London operations of Barlow Clowes.

There is concern that monies in the Gibraltar and

Private empire 25
Photograph 25

London operations have been mixed. Mr Clowes has denied that.

Mr Clowes said on Friday that none of the funds in Gibraltar had been "disappeared". He said: "My paramount concern is to ensure that the interests of investors

in both the UK and overseas funds are safeguarded."

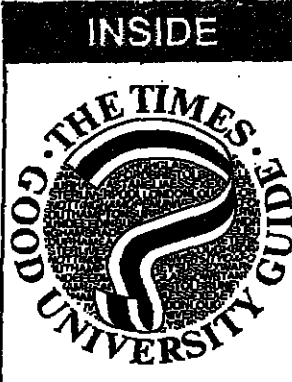
Official inquiries are also expected to begin this week into allegations by a former Barlow Clowes employee that documents and papers were deliberately shredded at the firm's headquarters in Poynton, Cheshire, after the Department of Trade moved into the company.

The crash of the Barlow Clowes empire began last month when the High Court wound up its London arm at the request of the Securities and Investments Board, the city watchdog.

The SIB claimed that it had uncovered evidence of falsification of records, creaming off interest belonging to investors and seriously inaccurate returns being made to the Department of Trade and Industry.

The DTT is expected to come under renewed fire after revelations in *The Times* last week that it ignored warnings about Barlow Clowes's activities given to it by a top city watchdog, the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers.

One bright spot for investors yesterday was the location of Mr Clowes's luxury yacht Boukephelas in Alicante, Spain, after she "disappeared" on Thursday.



What is a degree worth when it comes to getting a job? Today *The Times Good University Guide* begins its third and last week by asking employers what they are looking for in this year's graduates. Plus Erratum, our general knowledge competition, with a computer to be won every day. Page 15

WIN £74,000

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The £8,000 weekly prize was claimed on Saturday (see page 3), leaving £74,000 in the Portfolio Accumulator fund. Portfolio, page 29

IN PART 2

Moxon's cap

Moxon, of Yorkshire, replaces Gating in England's team for the second Test against West Indies at Lord's on Thursday. Page 40

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Healey warning to Kinnock on left

By Nicholas Wood, Richard Ford and Robin Oakley

Mr Denis Healey yesterday stepped into the increasingly bitter contest for the Labour leadership by urging Mr Neil Kinnock to stand up to the giant Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU).

The former shadow Foreign Secretary said that it would be damaging for Labour if its leader were to trim on policy to swing the union behind him and Mr Roy Hattersley in the battle with the hard left.

Maintaining that last week's refusal by the TGWU to endorse the "Kinnock-Hattersley 'dream ticket'" could be a turning point in the struggle for Labour's soul, Mr Healey said on London Weekend television that the capacity of the unions to dominate the party's affairs was its biggest problem. "If they stand up to this and appeal to the country and the union members it could prove a

great force to strengthen the party."

The TGWU's vote to defer a decision on the leadership election was provoked by Mr Neil Kinnock's repudiation of Labour's defence policy a week ago when he said there "was now no need for something-for-nothing unilateralism."

The intervention of Mr Healey, a long-time multilateralist, was intended to stiffen the Labour leader's resolve, now that he is under intense attack from both the hard left and some elements of the soft left for axing one of the party's sacred cows. Yesterday, at the Chesterfield socialist conference championed by Mr Tony Benn, the hard left challenger for the leadership, Mr Kinnock was vilified as a "notable, weak man" by Miss Alice Mahon, the Labour MP for Halifax, and accused over

Continued on page 24, col 7

Hooligans appal minister

From John Goodbody Stuttgart

Mr Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, yesterday deplored the violence in the city centre here in which 43 football fans were arrested, a car set on fire and three restaurants damaged.

But both sets of supporters behaved perfectly inside the Neckar stadium as England were upset 1-0 by the Republic of Ireland in their opening game of the European Championship.

Mr Moynihan described Saturday night's incidents as appalling. Only masterly control by the local police and sudden heavy rain prevented the confrontation between groups of rival supporters from becoming more serious.

Police wielding batons twice charged the English fans who had attacked a black Irish supporter outside a café.

Match report, page 40

WHO predicts global explosion of Aids cases

From Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent
Stockholm

More than a million people may develop Aids worldwide in the next five years, and at least five million others are already infected, an international conference on the disease was told yesterday.

Dr Jonathan Mann, director of the World Health Organization programme on Aids, said at the opening of the conference in Stockholm that the number of new cases this year, estimated at 150,000, would equal the world total of the last 10 years.

More than 130 countries are now affected. Most of the reported cases — 61,580 — are in the United States with 12,414 cases in Europe, but the

bulk of the unreported cases are believed to be in 43 African countries. "It is — or should be — shocking to our modern pride that such a global explosion could occur without even being detected", Dr Mann said.

Carriers isolated 10

Although the world had responded with "incredible speed and co-ordination", he warned: "Let us remember we are still in the early phases of a global epidemic whose first decade gives us every reason for concern about the future."

Stigmatisation of people with Aids and HIV would seriously jeopardize efforts to prevent infection and were threats to public health, Dr Mann

said. "Some people seek to oppose the right of the many to remain uninfected against the rights of the few already carrying the virus, but this is a false dilemma. The protection of the uninfected majority depends precisely upon the protection of the rights and dignity of infected persons."

More than 6,000 delegates are attending the conference, the fourth annual international meeting of its kind. During its four full days, more than 3,000 scientific papers will be presented.

Professor Lars Olaf Kallings, the chairman of the conference organizers, said: "It is like a huge jigsaw puzzle with more than 3,000 pieces of science. I am afraid that the picture that emerges during the days to come

will be frightening. The mission to control the pandemic is absolutely gigantic. It is a unique threat to mankind which has to be met by unique actions. We have to develop the proper weapons, drugs and vaccines and to influence attitudes and behaviour."

In a few rare cases, the Aids virus seems to have "disappeared" in people diagnosed as infected by it. Professor Luc Montagnier and Dr Robert Gallo, the two researchers who first discovered it, said at the conference. The finding was so new and difficult to explain that its implications could not yet be judged, but it could mean that existing blood tests might not identify the existence of the virus in unusual cases, they said.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Electricians win one-union ballot

The electricians have won their first recognition ballot since the union courted expulsion from the TUC by refusing to scrap two single-union, no-strike deals.

As the vote was announced yesterday, Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, urged the union to think again over its decision to refuse to allow him to address its annual conference next week.

Workers in Electrolux's servicing division voted overwhelmingly to be represented by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union in a single-union deal with management.

Mr Eric Hammond, the union's general secretary, who has argued that it will prove more popular with workers if it leaves the TUC, yesterday predicted that many more employees will vote for similar deals.

Mr Willis believes that if the issues of single union deals and TUC affiliation were separated, many electricians would think twice about leaving the TUC.

Sex offender escapes

Detectives last night warned parents to keep a careful watch on their children after a sex offender escaped from a secure mental unit. Karlos Brings, aged 36, slipped away from medical staff, apparently while being escorted with other patients to swimming lessons at Fieldhead Hospital near Wakefield in West Yorkshire. Meanwhile four prisoners, two of whom were described by police as dangerous, were on the run from Pentonville prison in north London last night after using knotted blankets and a makeshift ladder to scale a wall.

UVF sectarian killing

A Roman Catholic was shot dead in north Belfast yesterday in an apparent sectarian killing by "loyalist" terrorists of the Ulster Volunteer Force. Mr William Totten, aged 46, who had been staying with a relative, was about to drive home when at least five shots were fired from a car. The gunman's car was abandoned in a Protestant area. Police believe he may not have been the intended target.

18 Vauxhall arrests

An undercover police investigation into the theft of £300,000 worth of spare parts from Vauxhalls resulted in 18 arrests at the weekend. Detectives had been working for more than a month at General Motors' parts store in Toddington Road, Luton, after company complaints of a large-scale racket in stolen spares. A large quantity of spares were recovered from homes in Luton and Dunstable.

Meacher appeal

Mr Michael Meacher, the shadow employment secretary, said yesterday that he would most definitely press ahead today with an appeal in the libel action he lost on Friday against *The Observer*. He said that estimates that he faced costs of £200,000 were greatly exaggerated and dismissed as "ridiculous" suggestions that he would have to sell his £400,000 home in Wimbledon to pay the bill.

R. Flanagan and A. Anderson

In our front page article "Furious Irish halt talks with head of RUC" (January 27), we wrongly identified two senior RUC officers as having been suspended from duty and possibly facing disciplinary action after the Sampson-Stalker inquiry into the RUC's alleged "shoot to kill" policy. Supt Ronnie Flanagan and Chief Supt "Andy" Anderson have not been suspended nor do they face any disciplinary charges. They were not involved in the Sampson-Stalker inquiry and we apologize unreservedly to them for the distress caused to them and their families by the article.

MORI poll shows women's moderating influence

Trade unions 'still too powerful'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

With the trade union movement in turmoil, new poll evidence shows that despite three lots of Tory trade union reform, 38 per cent of the population still believes that the unions have too much power and only 18 per cent that they have too little.

According to the latest MORI survey for Times Newspapers and *Weekend World*, 37 per cent say that they have about the right amount.

What is significant for the future of the unions is that women are considerably more anti-trade union than men, being only half as likely to say they have too little power and coming down nearly two to one against the unions on a "net score" of those who say they have too little power subtracted from those who say they have too much.

The greatest increase in employ-

ment over the past two years has been among part-time women workers. With the number of women trade unionists increasing steadily, they are likely to prove a moderating influence.

Since 1973, there has been a 35 per cent increase in the number of women trade unionists. They now represent nearly a third of union members.

There are 27 per cent more women who believe that unions have excessive power than those who believe they have too little.

What is intriguing also is that there is a net score of 32 per cent among white collar workers (CIs) who say the unions are too strong, compared with only 26 per cent among the professional and managerial groups including the executives who deal with the unions. Twenty-seven per cent in the South, compared with 15

per cent in the North and in the Midlands, believe unions have too much power.

There is no region where more people believe that unions have too little power than those who believe they have too much.

A quarter of Labour party supporters believe the unions are too strong and one third who identified themselves as strong socialists take the same view.

On London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme yesterday, Mr Denis Healey, Labour's former deputy leader, said that the capacity of the unions to dominate the party's affairs was its biggest problem.

He urged Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley to stand up to the Transport and General Workers' Union executive which last week postponed endorsement of their

"dream ticket" in the leadership election after Mr Kinnock's watering down of his commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament.

MORI's latest poll shows the state of the parties at Conservatives 47 per cent, Labour 40 per cent, SLP 7 per cent, and SDP 4 per cent. It also discloses that there has been a 32 per cent swing in public opinion against the poll tax since the general election.

Privatization of the water authorities is opposed by 66 per cent of those questioned, with only 25 per cent in favour, electricity privatization is opposed by 63 per cent.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,030 adults aged 18 and over in 102 constituency samplings throughout Great Britain. Interviews were conducted face to face between June 3 and 6.

Women in work, page 3

'No panic' over water aluminium

By Pearce Wright and David Sapsed

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that it would not be panicked into action to eradicate aluminium from drinking water in spite of research linking the presence of the metal in tap water with Alzheimer's disease.

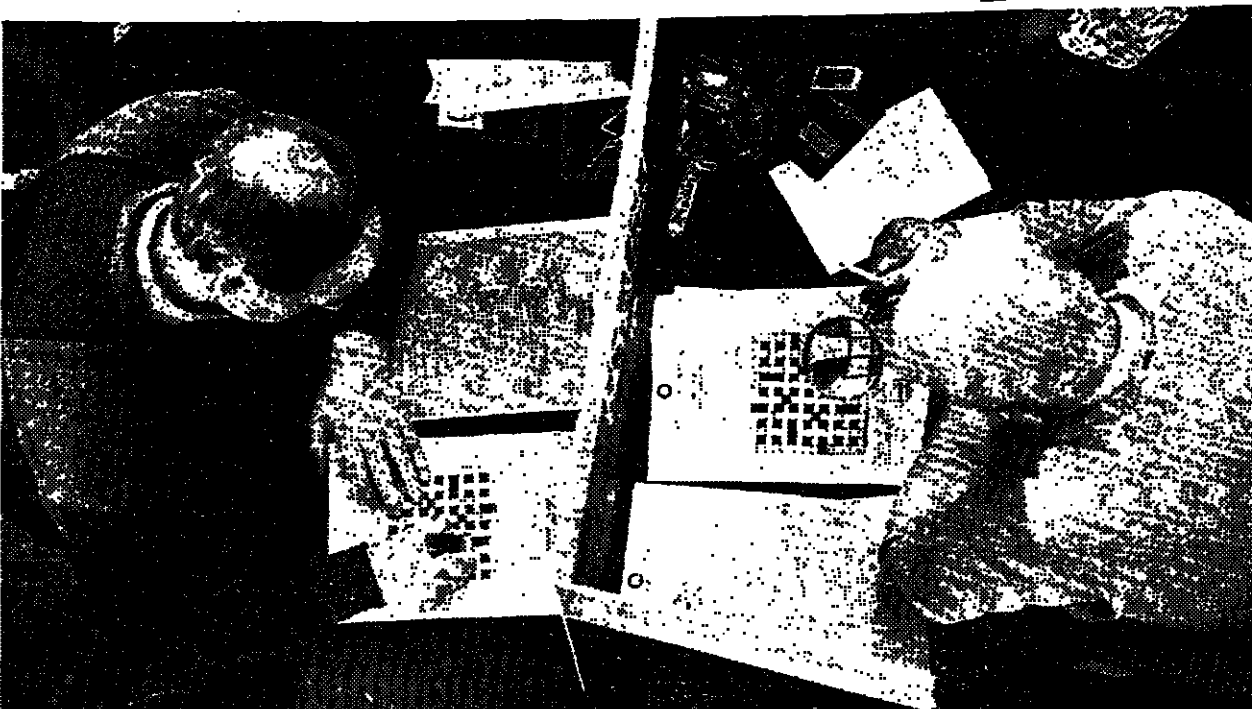
Although plans are being drawn up by Britain's water authorities to eliminate aluminium from drinking supplies, the latest findings by the Medical Research Council are, in fact, only the most recent in a series of studies linking aluminium to senile dementia.

Research at Newcastle University, three years ago, which is believed to have inspired the current study at Southampton University, first called into question the use of aluminium as a decolorizing agent by water authorities.

Although high amounts of aluminium have been found in the brains of many of the 30,000 people who die each year suffering from Alzheimer's disease, a direct link has yet to be established.

The EEC has set limits on the amount of aluminium acceptable in drinking water but the Government has successfully applied for derogation orders in 50 areas of England and Wales.

Heads down for Times puzzle



Two contestants concentrating in *The Times*/Collins Crossword Championship on Saturday (Photograph: Alan Weller).

By John Grant, Crossword Editor

A schoolmaster, Mr J G R Stow, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and a postgraduate student Mr David Armitage, of Cambridge, became the two London champions in *The Times* Collins Dictionary Crossword Championship at the Park Lane Hotel, London, at the weekend.

Mr Stow, aged 55, head of Chiltern Edge Upper School, Henley, completed the four London B puzzles yesterday in an average time of 13½ minutes each.

Mr Armitage, aged 23, a second year postgraduate student at Cambridge

University, leaves for the United States in August, where he has been awarded a Harkeess Fellowship at Princeton University for 1988-1990. He completed the four London A puzzles on Saturday in an average time of 10½ minutes each.

Eight other competitors qualified for the national final in London on Sunday September 11.

They were: London A, Mr Roger Hooper, aged 39, a computer programmer from Wimbledon, south-west London and a finalist in 1983, who was second with an average time of just over 11 minutes; Mr Tony Sever, a computer systems designer from Ealing, west London, in the national final for the eleventh time, who took just

over 12 minutes; Miss Fiona McKenzie, a copy editor with Cassell Publishers, from King's Langley, Hertfordshire; Mr Neil Stein, aged 58, an accountancy lecturer and writer, from Birchingdon, Kent; London B, second, Mr Michael Trollope, aged 41, a chemical engineer from Worthing, West Sussex and a previous national finalist, with an average time of 14 minutes; Mr Sandy Morrison, aged 58, a Civil Servant in the Department of Transport, from Hendon, north London; Mr Martin Rupp, aged 48, a French and Latin teacher at St Edmund's School, Canterbury, Kent; Sir David Hunt, a retired diplomat, of Lindfield, West Sussex, a frequent national finalist and also the winner of the BBC's Mastermind title in 1977 and again in 1982.

Coroner to see orders for SAS

By Michael Evans
Defence Correspondent

The rules of engagement which were drawn up for the SAS team sent to deal with the three IRA terrorists in Gibraltar in April will be made available to the coroner, Mr Felix Pizzarello, at next month's inquest, it was confirmed yesterday.

The rules of engagement, which normally remain classified, will be among a number of restricted documents which the Government has decided to hand over to the inquest.

It was decided at the highest level soon after the shooting of the three IRA terrorists, Mairead Farrell, Danny McCann and Sean Savage, that the coroner should be offered complete co-operation.

That includes the assurance that the three SAS men directly concerned with the shooting and at least four other members of the team deployed in a back-up role could give evidence in person at the inquest provided their anonymity can be guaranteed.

The publication of the rules of engagement is seen as a highly unusual concession by the Government, even though the basic guidelines for all soldiers are well known because of Northern Ireland. The so-called Yellow Card carried by all soldiers authorizes them to open fire if they believe their lives or the lives of others are in "immediate danger".

It emerged yesterday that a number of other specific guidelines had been added for the Gibraltar mission. They are believed to have taken into account the fact that the terrorists were known to be in possession of automatic bomb detonating devices.

The rules of engagement, drawn up by Army chiefs, were approved by the Prime Minister and key Cabinet colleagues before the SAS team left for Gibraltar.

By the way, the Times crossword puzzle was won by J G R Stow and David Armitage. The winners' names and their scores are listed on page 3.

When considering what action they should take, shareholders of Crescent Japan Investment Trust PLC are recommended to seek their own personal financial advice from their own stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser immediately.

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Divorce fees eased as lawyers gamble on winning cases

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors who specialize in divorce and family breakdown cases are moving towards the American-style "no win no fee" system of charging for legal fees which is banned in this country.

They are operating their own informal system of charging fees which comes close to the American contingency fee system; they take on cases without payment in the hope of securing a settlement for their client and recouping their fees from that.

This is being used not only for privately-funded clients — chiefly wives who are caught in the "middle income" trap and are financially unable to pursue claims against husbands in the courts — but increasingly in the case of people who are legally aided.

Miss Felicity Crowther, of Bindmans, one of the last remaining central London firms which undertakes matrimonial work on legal aid, said: "Where a wife is likely to receive a lump sum or pay-out and it is certain that the matrimonial home is to be sold, I say to the client that I will do the work privately and not on legal aid."

"This is the only way that we can continue to run a

matrimonial legal aid practice — to have the freedom to assess whether a likely settlement will bear our fees."

That means that she would charge her private rate of £75 an hour (still half the hourly rate for divorce at many top London firms) as against the legal aid rate of some £40.

She says these legal aid rates for matrimonial work are now so low that most London firms have stopped doing the work and many are referring it to Bindmans. Her fees are then paid by the husband in the settlement or from the sale of the family home.

Mr Richard Sax, chairman of the Solicitors' Family Law Association, said that for some time he and other family lawyers at his firm, Rubinstein Callingham, have been operating such a system, even though they may end up out of pocket "by as much as several thousand pounds".

Other firms were increasingly doing this although many who chiefly do commercial work would not allow family law partners to take on cases without payment.

Sometimes the husband will agree to pay the wife's fees, he says, but often they will not, or only agree up to a level of

£1,000. Banks were also often reluctant to lend to the wife against the security of her share of the home.

The "payment on results" system of charging is gaining ground as the ban on contingency fees is under scrutiny.

Last month a Scottish solicitor, Mr Frank Lefevre, announced he was setting up a new company to take on personal injuries cases on a "no win no fee" basis. It is being closely monitored by the Law Society of Scotland.

Last week the Lord Chancellor's civil justice review urged that the prohibition be examined; and Lord Smeaton, the retired law lord, is heading a campaign for a reform of the law on compensation including some limited kind of contingency fee system.

Miss Jane Hern, secretary of the Law Society family law committee, said that there was concern about the fee levels for matrimonial legal aid work, particularly with the standard (fixed) fees coming in in October. This would mean some solicitors would be worse off, although others would be better off.

She said the committee was doing a survey on the position of family law solicitors.

Child's play for leading trainer



Off Duty: Luca Cumani, the Italian-born trainer who will be one of the strongest competitors when Royal Ascot begins tomorrow, leading out his children Matthew (left), aged seven, and Francesca, five, at their home near Newmarket, Suffolk. Mr Cumani, trainer of this year's Derby winner, the Aga Khan's Kahyasi, comes from a distinguished Italian racing family. "My father was the leading trainer in Italy ten times. My mother was leading lady rider twice." He

is already ahead in prize money in the race to be leading trainer this year. "I worked for Henry Cecil as his pupil assistant for two years in 1974-75 and set up on my own in 1976. I would like to be champion trainer not because I want to beat Henry but because I am ambitious. This is my best season so far, unless everything stops. I've been in the lead for quite a while, even before winning the Derby. To win the championship, you have to get over the £1 million barrier.

We are half way there now. Last year I reached £700,000 but if we don't mess it up from now on we should beat that." With owners including the Aga Khan, Sheikh Mohammed and his younger brother Sheikh Ahmed, Mr Cumani, aged 39, has a very strong team. He is guarded about his chances at Ascot: "You could make a case for all my horses winning or all getting beaten. Ascot is very, very tough and difficult to predict." ● Racing, pages 36 and 37

Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Win pays for trip to Australia

A grandfather will be able to bring forward a visit to three grandchildren in Australia he has never seen after winning The Times Portfolio competition.

Mr Pat Kingsmill won the weekly prize of £8,000 on Saturday, which was his wedding anniversary. It means he and his wife, Unity, will possibly make the journey later this year.

Mr Kingsmill, aged 67, a former health service administrator, of Redbridge Lane West, Wansstead, east London, said: "I have been thinking about making the trip since I retired four years ago but this win makes it all much more possible."

His second-eldest son Martin, aged 44, emigrated about 16 years ago.

Out on top

Hebburn Argyle football club in Tyne and Wear is to disband because after 10 years and 283 games without defeat, the players can no longer stand the pressure of being expected to win every time. The first team reached The Guinness Book of Records in 1981 with 115 successive victories.

Threat to GCSE lifted

Teachers scrap strike plans

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

The threat of serious disruption to this year's GCSE examinations was lifted yesterday when plans to call 114,000 English and Welsh teachers out on strike were scrapped.

The strike, over the Government's decision to award teachers a 4.25 per cent pay rise from April this year, was called off because of an unprecedented low turnout in a strike ballot conducted by the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of

Women Teachers, the second largest teachers' union.

Mr Fred Smithies, the union's general secretary, said the voting figures of 25,351 for strike action and 13,212 against showed that his members were not prepared to "go it alone" after the decision of the largest union, the National Union of Teachers, not to strike over pay.

The decision was warmly welcomed by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science,

who said: "I sincerely hope that this spells the end, once and for all, to old-fashioned trade union disruption. It never belonged in the classroom."

The examination boards expressed pleasure that the threat of disruption during the final week of GCSE examinations during June, which are being taken for the first time by 700,000 fifth-formers this year, had been lifted.

The decision to call off the action was taken at a heated meeting of the union's national executive in Birmingham on Friday. It was kept secret until yesterday so that union activists could be briefed before a public announcement was made.

The decision not to strike, in spite of a majority in favour of action, was welcomed by moderates within the traditionally militant union. They said they had argued that the ballot should never have been held, believing that teachers would not be willing to put career prospects at risk in a fight for which the profession had little heart.

Nevertheless, the union staged a big campaign, sending a four-page brochure to the home of every member urging them to vote to strike.

Mr Smithies, who had strongly advocated striking even before the Government announced the pay award yesterday that the strike decision was a personal defeat.

Disruption in class is worse than violence

By Our Education Reporter

Teachers believe that disruption of lessons by unruly pupils is a greater threat to classroom discipline than physical violence, according to an opinion poll to be published today.

The poll of teachers in England and Wales, conducted by NOP for the National Union of Teachers and The Teacher magazine, is the first statistically reliable test of teacher opinion on discipline.

It will form the basis of the union's submission to the Government's inquiry into school discipline being conducted by Lord Elton, the former minister and an ex-teacher.

The NUT is keeping detailed findings of the poll

secret until a press launch this morning.

But a summary of its findings obtained by The Times shows that, despite claims of increasing violence in schools, most teachers regard old-fashioned bad behaviour as the real threat to good education.

Most of those questioned said that pupils shouting out, behaving aggressively and refusing to co-operate were a far more serious problem than those who used violence against them.

The poll is in sharp contrast to other recent research which suggested that violence against teachers was increasing to the point where many were leaving the profession.

Boycott on smoking conference

By Jill Sherman Social Services Correspondent

The World Health Organization has pulled out of an international conference on passive smoking and environmental issues after concerns were expressed about the involvement of the tobacco industry.

The conference which starts today and is being held by Imperial College, London, involves a wide range of speakers, including representatives from tobacco companies.

Medical professionals and anti-smoking organizations have voiced concern about the apparent link with the tobacco industry and pointed out that the programme, called "Indoor and Ambient Air Quality", does not include established experts in the field.

Earlier this year, a report from the Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health recommended that smokers should be separated from non-smokers at work because of evidence that passive smoking increased the risk of lung cancer.

Poll tax may lift house prices 20%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Government's planned community charge will push up house prices sharply, according to a report published today.

The report, written by Mr Peter Spencer, a former Treasury economist now with the securities house Credit Suisse First Boston, says that the effects of the community charge on the housing market could begin very soon, as prices in some areas rise in anticipation.

They will increase by an average 20 per cent as a result of the charge, on top of the usual rise in prices, the report says.

In some areas, notably the South-east, the effect is predicted to be far greater, with the charge likely to boost house prices by about 35 per cent, and 50 per cent or more in central London.

The effect is greater than the Department of the Environment suggested. It predicted an increase of about 5 per cent.

The increase in house prices is expected to come because

those faced with a reduced demand from the local authority will be tempted to move to larger properties, thus creating a demand.

The increases will be higher at the top end of the market where the saving in rates will be the greatest and in the South-east where supply is less flexible, Mr Spencer said.

Apart from the fact that rising house prices will absorb many of the savings accruing to some groups and individuals from the community charge, the wider economic impact could be damaging, Mr Spencer said.

For example, real wages could be expected to rise by 4.5 per cent, hitting international competitiveness, output and employment.

Local authorities are to ask the Government for an extra £20 million towards implementing the charge, which comes into operation in Scotland next April.

Scottish councils have estimated that the total cost of replacing the rating system will reach £70 million.

Mystery flights for East Enders

Harvey Elliott Air Correspondent

People who live near London's East End are to be offered mystery flights from the City airport for £39.50.

London City Airways are organizing the trips to fill the four-engined Dash 7 operating from the site of the former Royal Dock during the businessmen's summer holidays.

People booking tickets will not know where they are going until they arrive at the airport. For £39.50 they will fly to Paris, Brussels or Amsterdam depending on where seats are available and which is the most convenient time for them to leave. For another £10 they can have a whole day at one of the three

destinations served by the airline with a £5 duty-free voucher thrown in.

"We want people to experience the service from their local airport", Mr John Athon Wilson, the City airport director, said. "By not revealing the destination until the passengers turn up we will avoid businessmen trying to cash in on the offer aimed at local families. By judicious use of the duty free vouchers they can travel with us for practically nothing."

The normal return air fares from the airport is £210 to Paris, £202 to Brussels and £180 to Amsterdam. These are being cut to £119 return during the summer to attract leisure travellers.

More women than men are finding jobs in new-look Wales

By Roland Rudd

Women have pushed aside the traditional image of Wales's male-dominated industries. There are now more women in full and part-time jobs in the principality than men, according to a survey published yesterday.

A report by Cardiff Business School shows the extent to which the male

employment world in the coal and steel industries has been replaced by a new labour force of women.

There are now 378,000 full-time working women and 180,000 working part-time, compared with 484,000 men employed in Wales.

The biggest growth has been in the service sector with 40 per cent of total female employment concentrated in education, medical services, catering,

cleaning and administration. Women have also fared well with the biotechnology electronics factories which have replaced the heavy industries which used to dominate the Welsh landscape. The trend is expected to continue as more foreign-owned manufacturers move to Wales and more companies and government departments move their offices there.

In 1986 in the United Kingdom as a

whole, there were 11,903,000 male employees in employment compared with 9,691,000 women.

Trade unionists, MPs and academics will today launch a campaign for a legal minimum wage starting at about £100 a week — half of average earnings. The Low Pay Forum claims it would create 10,000 extra jobs by boosting spending power and would bring £400 million in tax revenues.

GET A MORTGAGE OVER £60,000 AND YOUR INTEREST RATE DROPS NIGEL

INTEREST RATE

Abbey National has cut the interest rate on all mortgages for house purchase over £60,000 by 0.5%. This brings the gross rate down to 9.25%, making the APR 9.7% for endowment or pension mortgages, and 9.8% for

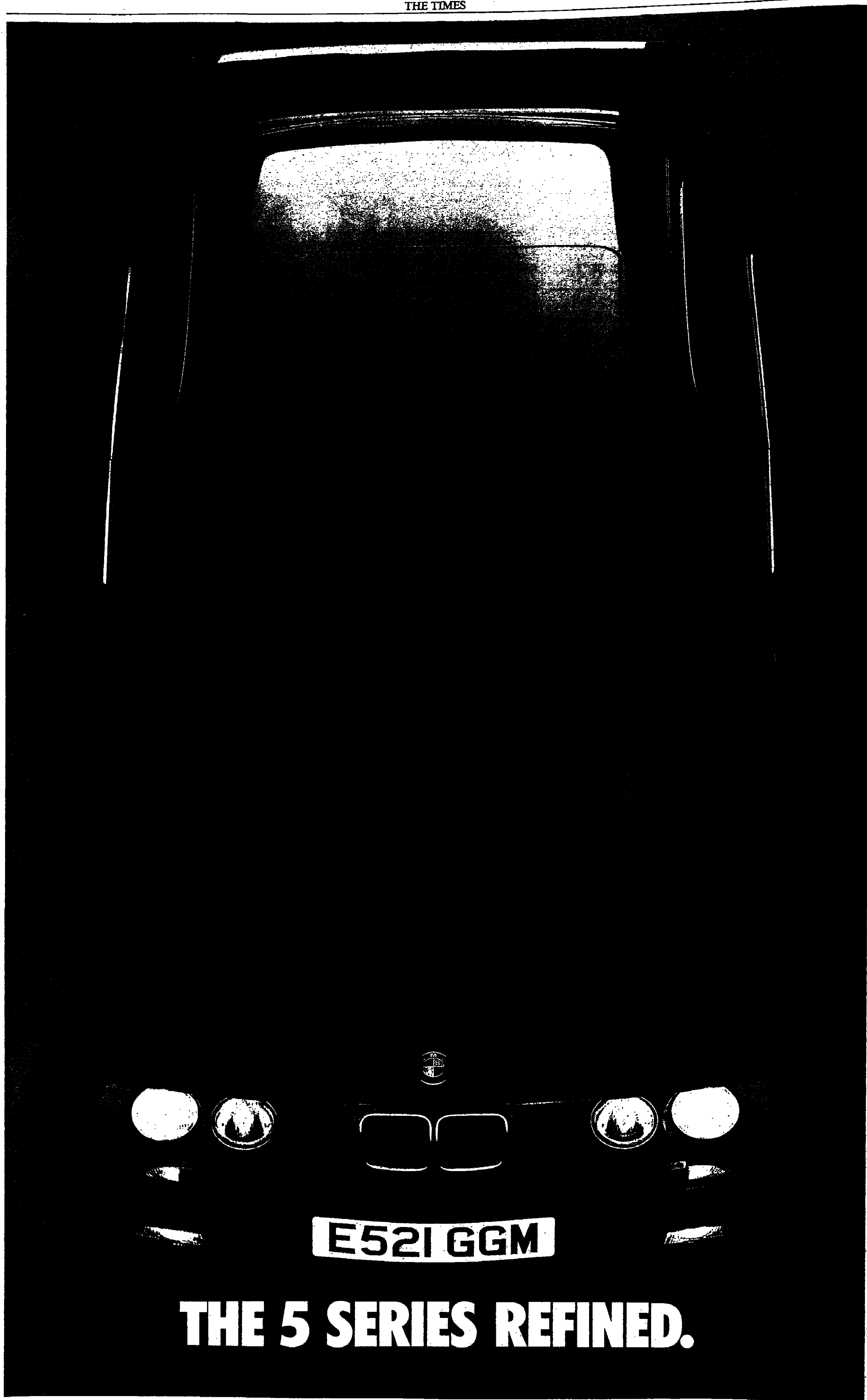
repayment mortgages. Oh, and just in case existing customers with mortgages of this size are feeling left out, we would like you to know that this lower rate will apply to you too from July 1st.

It all adds up to extra cash in your pocket and another good deal from Abbey National.

AN ABBEY NATIONAL MORTGAGE YOUR UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

Full mortgage details available from Abbey National Property Services, Mortgages, Services Department, Abbey National Gate Ltd, Abbey Keynes MK45 1NN. Example: A couple made and broke both non-smokers, aged 35 and 36, applied for a 25-year mortgage of £60,000 at 9.25% gross rate. Current monthly mortgage payment £487.72 net of tax. Monthly endowment premium £11.40. Total amount payable £122,000. A detailed brochure is available on request. All mortgages are subject to credit checks and full income verification. Buildings insurance will also be required. APR quoted is variable. Rate correct at time of going to press. We require a first mortgage over the property. A mortgage guarantee policy may also be required. Loans not available to persons under 18 years of age. All mortgages are subject to terms and conditions. 30/8/87

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THE 5 SERIES REFINED.

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THE NEW 5 SERIES
FOR A NEW

Neither of these tasks was an easy one.

The current 5 Series, though six years old, includes the world's fastest four door production saloon.

And as for producing some new form of performance saloon, could BMW engineers triumph where others have not?

Frankly, it would appear that they have.

Motoring journalists have not only been unstinting in their praise of the new 5 Series, but also unanimous.

It is no mere facelift. The designers began with a blank sheet of paper.

And not one body panel is carried over from the previous model.

STYLED BY WIND, AS MUCH AS BY HAND.

The new car has a drag coefficient as low as 0.30. With even the floor pan shaped, to provide increased grip at speed.

But though BMW reduced the car's wind resistance, they succeeded in retaining its character. As Car magazine reported:

its styling is modern, purposeful and yet unmistakably BMW.

Some credit for the car's appearance must go to those who engineered the chassis. Its wider track, longer wheelbase and lower centre of gravity give the car a sleek low look.

They also contribute to the car's near perfect balance and behaviour.

Back to Car magazine:

In this class no other saloon offers a better blend of ride, roadholding and handling.

THE INTERIOR IS AS CLASSICALLY BMW AS THE EXTERIOR.

The dashboard is unashamedly driver-orientated. Without a single garish liquid crystal gauge in sight.

They may be fractionally more efficient in reaching to information, but BMW judge them rather less efficient in communicating it.

Motor obviously concurs. "Bereft of styling excesses and gimmicks, the display stands as an example of design purity and clarity."

The 520i's fascia brings new realism to the term 'carved from solid'. It looks superbly integrated and beautifully assembled from high grade mouldings.

Of course, BMW have long been praised for their build quality. A reputation they were not about to compromise.

So, despite the trend to build less and less substantial cars, BMW have constructed a more substantial one.

400lbs heavier, the new 5 Series has a body shell over 40% more rigid than the previous model. Stiffness that is an aid to swiftness, as Motor found.

The car's immensely strong rigid bodyshell also allows it to sail over large crests and dips with a feeling of great integrity. There's very little excess

body movement: control is simply terrific."

Braking is equally sure.

There are ventilated disc brakes all round. The largest of any car in this class. They operate via a powerful new vacuum servo.

And from the 525i, every member of the new 5 Series has the added benefit of ABS.

SO MUCH FOR THE 'STOP' NOW ON TO THE 'GO'.

The new 5 Series is powered by what is widely acknowledged as the smoothest range of six cylinder engines in existence.

It begins with a tax efficient two litre. And even this is capable of propelling the car at a somewhat academic 125mph.

Next is a 2.5. It develops maximum torque at just 4,300 rpm. Making the 525i particularly adept at motorway overtaking.

Thirdly, there is a 3 litre that develops an impressive 188bhp.

And at the top of the range, a 3.5 that will take the car from 0 to 60mph in just 7.7 seconds.

All four are fuel injected. And they each incorporate a computerised engine management system that constantly re-tunes the engine for optimum performance.

The car will also calculate its own service intervals. And memorise any engine fault, no matter how fleeting, then report it on its next visit to a BMW service bay.

But it is the engine's performance and its practicality that will attract the keen driver.

It certainly attracted the main four Motor.

Throttle response is superb, as is the gear change, consistent but most impressive is undoubtedly that superlative mechanical smoothness.

Excellent though the individual components of the 5 Series are, it was the car as a whole that impressed Motor most.

"Its real achievement is in the combination of its abilities, its depth of talent. BMW's standards appear to march forward irrespective of model range or price."

Over the last 4 years BMW invested 4 million man hours in the development of this new 5 Series. And they drove prototype cars and tested components over 2.9 million miles.

(The equivalent of driving around the world one hundred and sixteen times.)

The car that has emerged packs more advanced technology per square inch than any BMW before. Driving it, however, provides some good old-fashioned rewards.

"The 525i is sporty and civilised, fast and economical, well put together and relatively affordable, comfortable and fun to drive."

"This is a sports car dressed as a family saloon, a driving machine which does not sacrifice creature comfort."

These paragraphs represent Car's verdict. BMW now await yours.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE PERFORMANCE CAR REDEFINED.

THE NEW 5 SERIES RANGE FROM £15,995 FOR THE 520i TO £24,995 FOR THE 535iSE. PERFORMANCE FIGURE SOURCE: MANUFACTURER. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. EXCLUDE DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES. FOR A NEW 5 SERIES INFORMATION FILE OR TO ARRANGE A TEST DRIVE, PLEASE WRITE TO: BMW INFORMATION SERVICE, PO BOX 46, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX OR TEL: 01-897 6665. FOR TAX FREE SALES, TEL: 01-629 9272.

Private sector takes big hand in urban revival programmes

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

Two urban regeneration projects involving public and private sector co-operation will be launched tomorrow.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Wales, will announce a multi-million pound scheme aimed at revitalizing the depressed Welsh valleys, creating thousands of new jobs.

The Confederation of British Industry will unveil details of a programme to revive parts of Newcastle upon Tyne — the first of a series of such projects by its inner-city task force set up last November.

Mr Walker has selected a 40-mile belt between the South Wales coast and the hills of Glamorgan for his programme of regeneration and environmental improvement.

Colliery slag, furnace waste and poisoned earth will be cleared to create sites ripe for industrial investment.

Mr Walker is making available new funds for the valleys programme by redirecting resources from the £3,000 million Treasury block grant to the Welsh Office. But he hopes to attract additional tens of millions of pounds of private

investment to match the taxpayers' input. He has brought Labour councillors into the preparatory talks he has held with businessmen and voluntary and statutory agencies.

The minister has said that their level of co-operation had been "quite exceptional".

The Welsh Development Agency, headed by Dr Gwyn Jones, a self-made millionaire, aged 38, will play a leading part in the programme.

But there will also be a big role for the private sector. Many of the detailed plans to be unveiled tomorrow stem from the Institute for Welsh Affairs, a new independent think tank.

The public and private sectors will also combine in the Newcastle project, where the Labour-controlled city council and the Tyne and Wear urban development corporation are co-operating with the CBI.

As with the Welsh project, job creation and reclamation of derelict land are likely to be central themes of the work. It is understood that similar exercises to be launched later in the year are being planned for Birmingham and several other urban areas.

The CBI involvement was

welcomed by Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who is coordinating the presentation of inner-city policy.

He said: "This is very good news indeed and underlines the absolutely crucial role that business leaders have to play in inner-city regeneration."

"Across the country, more and more companies are giving a lead and I know that Newcastle will benefit greatly from this latest initiative."

The CBI inner-city task force is made up of chairmen and chief executives from companies such as Grand Metropolitan Hotels, John Laing Construction and BAT and is chaired by Mr Tom Frost, the chief executive of National Westminster Bank.

It is supported by a six-strong team from the CBI and McKinsey, the management consultants, and headed by Mr Norman Blackwell.

Mr John Hall, the creator of the £180 million Gateshead Metro Project, a shopping and leisure complex on the south bank of the Tyne, and Professor John Goddard, of Newcastle University, are expected to play leading roles in the Newcastle project.

Man and machine battle it out



A cyclist gains the edge on a runner as the two battle it out in what could be described as Britain's most eccentric race. Contestants on foot, horseback and bicycle competed over a rugged 22-mile course in the hills of mid-Wales. Once again, for the ninth time, a horse won. So the £10,000 offered by William Hill for the first runner to beat a horse remains in the bank. Some 300 runners set off from

Llanwrtyd Wells in Powys, joined by 80 enthusiasts of the growing sport of mountain cycling, who were competing for a prize of £4,000 for the first biker to beat the horses. The first runner home was Mark Crossdale, aged 23, a Royal Marine from Lancaster, who last year competed on a bicycle. His time was two hours, seven minutes and 48 seconds. The fastest of the 20 horsemen was John

Davies on Mavis, whose time was one hour, 47 minutes, 12 seconds. The first biker home was Tim Gould, aged 24, clocking one hour 57 minutes. The idea for the race was born in the Nennad Arms Hotel in Llanwrtyd after an argument about whether men could run faster than horses.

(Photograph: Philip Dunn)

Congress seeks end to literary starvation

By Andrew Billen

Sir John Gielgud and Dame Peggy Ashcroft last night led a "Celebration of Literature" at Westminster Abbey to mark the opening of the twenty-third International Publishers Association Congress in London today.

Yesterday's recitation of works by T S Eliot, John Donne, Shakespeare and Tennyson was an emphatic reminder to the congress's 650 delegates of the power of the printed word.

But it is likely to be the nearest the week-long convention at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in Westminster comes to romanticizing the publishing business.

In the four years since the last congress, in Mexico City, the Western world's great publishing houses have been locked in takeover battles, and many independent publishers have been consolidated into multinationals.

While the international book market has continued to expand, crises in the Third World have left poorer countries hard-pressed to find funds for purchases.

At the same time, desk-top publishing and the creation of databases have been born of a technological revolution that demands such huge investments in equipment and marketing that it has acted as a catalyst for mergers and Third World publishers are left still further behind.

A theme of the congress will be the conquest of "book hunger" in the underdeveloped world, a hunger that the congress will be told is coming close to starvation.

A random survey of a small African country in 1980 established that the average availability of text books was 11 per thousand students. The situation is believed to have worsened.

Lack of local publishing skills, investment in small-scale publishing projects and the rising cost of books are seen as causes.

Mr Clive Bradley, chief executive of Britain's Publishers' Association, said at the weekend: "Governments tend to think it is not very expensive to print another 5,000 books, on top of a large run, for a Third World country. But if you are paid by an aid agency to build a bridge across the Ganges you don't expect to have to lower your price."

Violence hits Essex towns

A man was stabbed and dozens of others injured in weekend violence in Essex towns. County police spent the early hours of yesterday battling to restore order after a string of violent incidents.

In Southend 50-strong rival coach parties from Kent and Cambridge clashed with knives in a car park after leaving public houses. Two men were taken to hospital, one with serious stomach wounds and the other with serious head injuries.

Extra police were called to the yachting town of Burnham-on-Crouch and to Harlow and Braintree after fighting broke out among youths.

Leading article, page 17

Motorway repairs

Service areas fail to assist disabled

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Disabled people are getting a raw deal at some motorway service stations, according to the Automobile Association's *Travellers' Guide for the Disabled*.

Mr Roy Thompson, consultant editor, who is confined to a wheelchair, says some service areas have recognized the special needs of the disabled but there are too many at which facilities are poor. Assistance at petrol pumps and access to telephones both give cause for concern.

At six service stations AA investigators found that disabled people could not rely on gaining access to any facilities. Four would not guarantee help for the disabled at petrol pumps, and five did so only at certain times. Telephones at about one in four service areas were placed too high for people in wheelchairs.

Travellers' Guide for the Disabled (AA publications: free for members, £2.95 for non-members). Motorway repairs until next Monday:

London and South-east

M1 London: contraflow jns 4-5 (Edgware/Harrow). Entry and exit slips at jn 4 closed.

M25 Surrey: no hard shoulder during day jns 11-13 (Chertsey/Staines) and overnight lane closures.

M25 Hertfordshire: lane closures jns 24-25 (Potters Bar/A10).

M11 Essex: contraflow jns 6-7 (M25/Harlow); lane closures jns 8-10 (Bishop's Stortford/Duxford).

M12 Kent: lane closures at jn 5 (Sittingbourne); contraflow jns 6-7 (Faversham).

M20 Kent: lane restrictions jns 11-12 (Hythe/Cheriton). M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow jns 6-7 (Watlington/Thame), slip closures jn 7.

M4 Thames Valley: contraflow jns 12-13 (Reading/Newbury). A40(M) Westway, London: closed eastbound next Saturday and Sunday. Diversions.

Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow jns 5-6 (Droitwich/Worcester north).

M6 West Midlands: southbound slip from Salford Circus closed. Lane closures jns 6-7 (Spaghetti Junction area). Southbound slip at jn 7 closed 7-10 am.

M42 West Midlands: contraflow jns 5-6 (A45/A41). Delays to National Exhibition Centre and airport.

North

M6 Cheshire: contraflow jns 16-17 (Kingsgrove/Sandbach); contraflow jns 21a-23 (M62/A580).

M62 Greater Manchester: lane restrictions jns 21-22 (A640/A672).

M62 West Yorkshire: lane closures and contraflow jns 24-25 (Huddersfield/Brighouse).

M63 Greater Manchester: two lanes each direction jns 1-7 (M62/A56); contraflow over Barton Bridge; 40 mph mandatory limit.

M63 Cheshire: lane restrictions at Portwood roundabout, Stockport.

M65 Lancashire: peak hour delays and diversions at jn 13 (A682).

Wales and West

M4 Wales: lane closures jns 24-37 (A48 Newport/Portcawl).

M5 Gloucestershire: contraflow jns 9-11 (Tewkesbury/Cheltenham). Exit slip at jn 10 closed.

M5 Devon: lane closures jns 21-31 (Weston-super-Mare/A30).

Scotland

M8 Lothian: eastbound traffic on hard shoulder only at jn 3 (A899), access from A899 closed; lane closures jn 4 (East Whitburn interchange) and Harthill service area until Friday.

M8 Strathclyde: carriageway closures overnight at weekends jns 24-26 (Helen Street interchange/Hillington interchange).

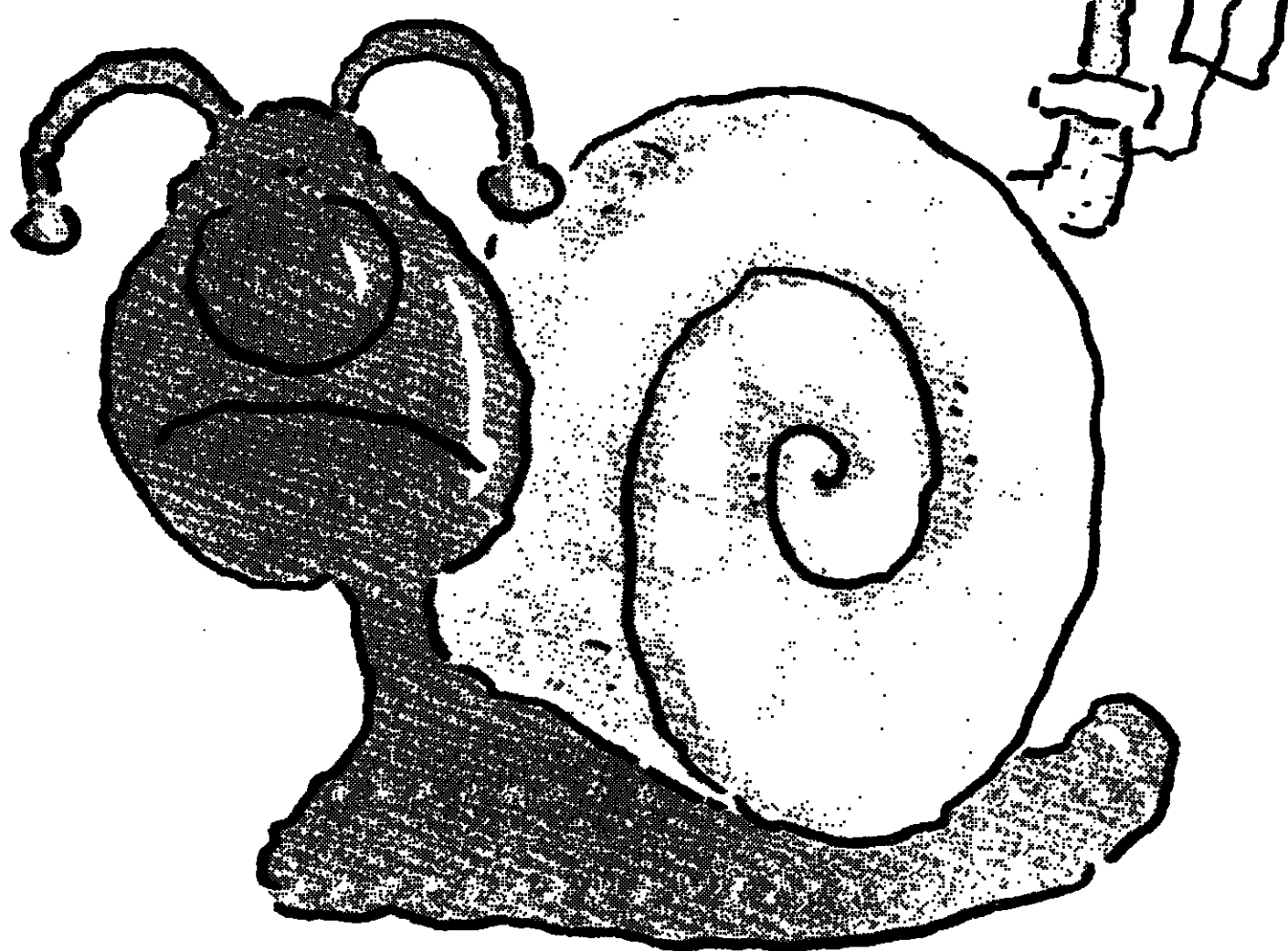
M73 Strathclyde: inside lane closed on southbound link from M73 to M74 westbound; northbound link M74 to M73 closed 20.00-07.00 until Wednesday.

M74 Strathclyde: jn 4 (M73) southbound carriageway closed and two-way traffic on northbound carriageway until Wednesday; lane closures until Wednesday jns 9-11 (Draffan interchange/Poncil).

M90 Tayside: lane closures jns 7-8 (Arlary interchange/Broxden interchange A9).

M898 Strathclyde: width restrictions south of Erskine Bridge.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch



Sorry, but only people buying their first home qualify for our discount.

Buying your first home is not just exciting. It can also be very expensive.

But before you retreat into your shell, we've got some good news for you.

National & Provincial

have introduced a package which cuts 1/2% off your endowment mortgage repayments for the first 12 months and includes home contents insurance.

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Visit your local office or call us free for further details during office hours on 0800 919181.

Wimbledon final ticket prices soar to £900

Hospitality firms fuel black market

By Howard Foster and John Goodbody

The claim by a leading hospitality company that up to 150 umpires are involved in providing "under the counter" Wimbledon tickets at inflated prices has highlighted the phenomenal growth in black market ticket prices for the event.

This year has seen one of the biggest price increases ever. Tickets for the men's singles final costing £25 changed hands for up to £900 weeks ago. Advertisements in *The Times* seeking tickets have doubled since last year. Some touts offer holidays in exchange for good seats.

Some touts selling tickets in the streets around the courts will make £20,000 during the Wimbledon fortnight, which begins next Monday. They are not acting illegally. The only offence of which they might be guilty is obstruction.

The Times has examined the entire ticket system and uncovered allegations that umpires are selling their Centre Court tickets against their association's rules. *The Times* has also been offered Centre Court tickets from an allocation given to the Lawn Tennis Association, another clear breach of official rules.

This year is the hardest ever for those wanting to obtain a Wimbledon ticket on the black market, for a number of reasons.

A rapidly expanding section of the market has contributed to an escalation in prices so great that signs are emerging that the black market ceiling

may soon be reached. That market is the unofficial corporate hospitality industry, which has been trying without success to gain the official recognition of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club for the past ten years.

The 1988 Wimbledon fortnight will see up to 15 of these companies taking over sports halls, car parks and council parks close to the courts with their "villages" of marquees. They charge business people up to £850 a head for food, unlimited drink and a ticket for the men's final.

These companies are under signed agreement to obtain prime position seats for their clients, who are often entertaining valuable contacts.

As the number of hospitality companies grows, so does the number of touts, and once the companies have taken their allocation, there are fewer black market tickets for the public.

"We don't like the hospitality companies because they are out to corner the market and will fix the ticket prices themselves", one tout said. "At the moment, we are their main source of supply. They don't like us but they can't do without us."

Mr Chas Wheeler, of Business Entertainment Services, part of Britain's second biggest hospitality group, blames the system of ticket allocation for the high prices. "We have to pay for our tickets from the ticket agencies like anybody else and that means paying silly prices."

"We have tried asking the All England Club for an allocation from the public ballot, in return for which we would pay a sum for the benefit of tennis, but they want to keep things the way they are."

"Now, for the first time, I have seen signs that the prices are becoming too high. We have had people this year telling us they will not come to Wimbledon because for the money they could afford to take clients to two other major sporting events. This is killing the goose that lays the golden egg for the touts."

The allocation system involves the distribution by the club of Number 1 and Centre Court tickets to many organizations and individuals, including the Lawn Tennis Association, the umpires, players and the debenture holders. The latter pay £6,250 for a ticket on each day of the championships over a five-year period.

The All England Club also provides tickets to 44 leading British companies with tents in the grounds. The Keith Prowse organization is the only hospitality company authorized to receive a ticket allocation at face value, having handed tickets for the club since 1924.

One of the two big areas where the black market operated until 1982 was in supplying the demand from foreign visitors. Since then, the All England Club has used its long-standing relationship with Keith Prowse to provide the company with tickets as

part of a package offered to foreigners. That eliminated the black market demand in that particular area, but it also reduced the number of tickets available to touts, raising prices.

Another reason for the rise in black market ticket prices was the careful checking of applications to go into the public ballot for tickets. Members of the public now have to request application forms, where before they could simply collect handbills from the club. These are checked by club officials, who weed out multiple applications by checking for similar handwriting. The odds against getting a pair of tickets for some days are estimated at 20-1.

In 1985, good forgeries appeared for the first time and many people had to check whether they had originals or counterfeits. As a result, many tickets were traced to their source, an embarrassment to officials who had sold their tickets against the rules. This plugged another traditional source of black market seats and pushed prices up again.

In 1986 the new ticket manager at the club, Mr Peter Lovewell, ended the granting of tickets to some traditional sources, further restricting supplies.

Finally, all tickets are now issued in May instead of February and March, leaving the black market to scramble for them in the three weeks before Wimbledon begins.

Tomorrow: The siege of Wimbledon.

Villagers' cliff-hanger



Cliff-top houses in danger of falling into the Channel at Fairlight, near Hastings.

By Patrick O'Hanlon

Mr Michael Hawkins and his wife Gwyneth will have to pack their bags or risk death from the effects of coastal erosion.

When they bought their home four years ago on the winding Sea Road at Fairlight, near Hastings, no one told them that the 90 ft cliff on which it stood was being steadily swallowed by the sea.

Last year, their neighbours, Mr Denis Baxendale and his wife Audrey, fled their home. The Ark, when their back garden tumbled into the waves after a storm. Another neighbour, whose home is just 8 ft from the edge, has also gone.

The last straw for the

remaining villagers, mainly retired professional people, came in January when Rother District Council told them flatly that nothing would be done to stop the erosion.

"We have spent many long weekends and late nights since then looking for an answer", Mr George Morris, secretary of the Fairlight Coastal Preservation Association, said. They found it in an obscure piece of legislation, the Coast Protection Act, and have now lodged a formal complaint with the Ministry of Agriculture, which believes it is a legal "first".

Rother council's own report last year suggested three schemes to halt the erosion,

the cheapest costing £1.8 million and the most expensive £11 million. But it was the report's conclusion that chilled the hearts of the villagers: "There is very little benefit to accrue from implementation of any of the schemes considered, since the value of the land comprises mainly residential properties".

The villagers have proposed four schemes, each costing £2 million. The Ministry of Agriculture has now informed Rother council of the residents' complaint and are sending engineers to investigate. "If the council and the residents cannot reach agreement there will be a local inquiry", a spokesman said.

WHITEHALL BRIEF by David Walker

Swansea gears up to become agent of reform

The *dramatis personae* in the story of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre in Swansea, a prime candidate for the new hived-off "agency" status under the latest Whitehall reform package, are Graham Watley, 3,000 Welsh women and 1,000 men.

Mr Watley is director of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Directorate. He is an enthusiast for the reform, given certain conditions.

The staff, too, subject to the misgivings of the Civil Service unions about the Ibbs reforms, are likely to welcome their managers' aspirations to use the flexibility offered by the package to provide — for example — a better health scheme outside the confines of Whitehall rules.

But a nagging question remains with a visitor to the centre's tower block on the outskirts of Swansea: is Ibbs really necessary? Many of the management's ideals could be met within the present system.

Even within the existing system the centre has undergone a revolution. Once a national joke, in the 1970s it earned itself a reputation for delays in handling motorists' papers. Inside there was, officials say, "a siege mentality".

The centre has been turned around, its public reputation altogether improved. Internal reforms have helped, such as integrated input teams which have a direct incentive to eliminate clerical errors. Of huge importance has been the introduction of information technology systems.

New top management at Swansea has been given a fair degree of autonomy from the Department of Transport in London, and altogether the centre is a sharper place. Where once it took four or five days of paper pushing to answer a single inquiry, a clerk can now answer immediately thanks to on-line access to a database.

Mr Watley, a career Civil Ser-

vant, has helped to inject a strong sense of corporate identity. Most of his staff owe their loyalty less to the Civil Service than to the centre. They seem to respond to his memos urging pursuit of excellence and respect for the individual.

The central point of the Ibbs changes ought to be the attribution of a cost to every service the centre provides, and consumes. Could it, for example, get a better deal with the Post Office on collecting licence forms and money?

In addition there ought to be greater managerial freedom — on pay and conditions, on annual budgets, especially on decisions about buying capital equipment. But does that amount to uncoupling the centre? Mr Watley wants to retain the agency's role as a provider of policy advice on licensing issues, and it is difficult to square that with fully hived-off status.

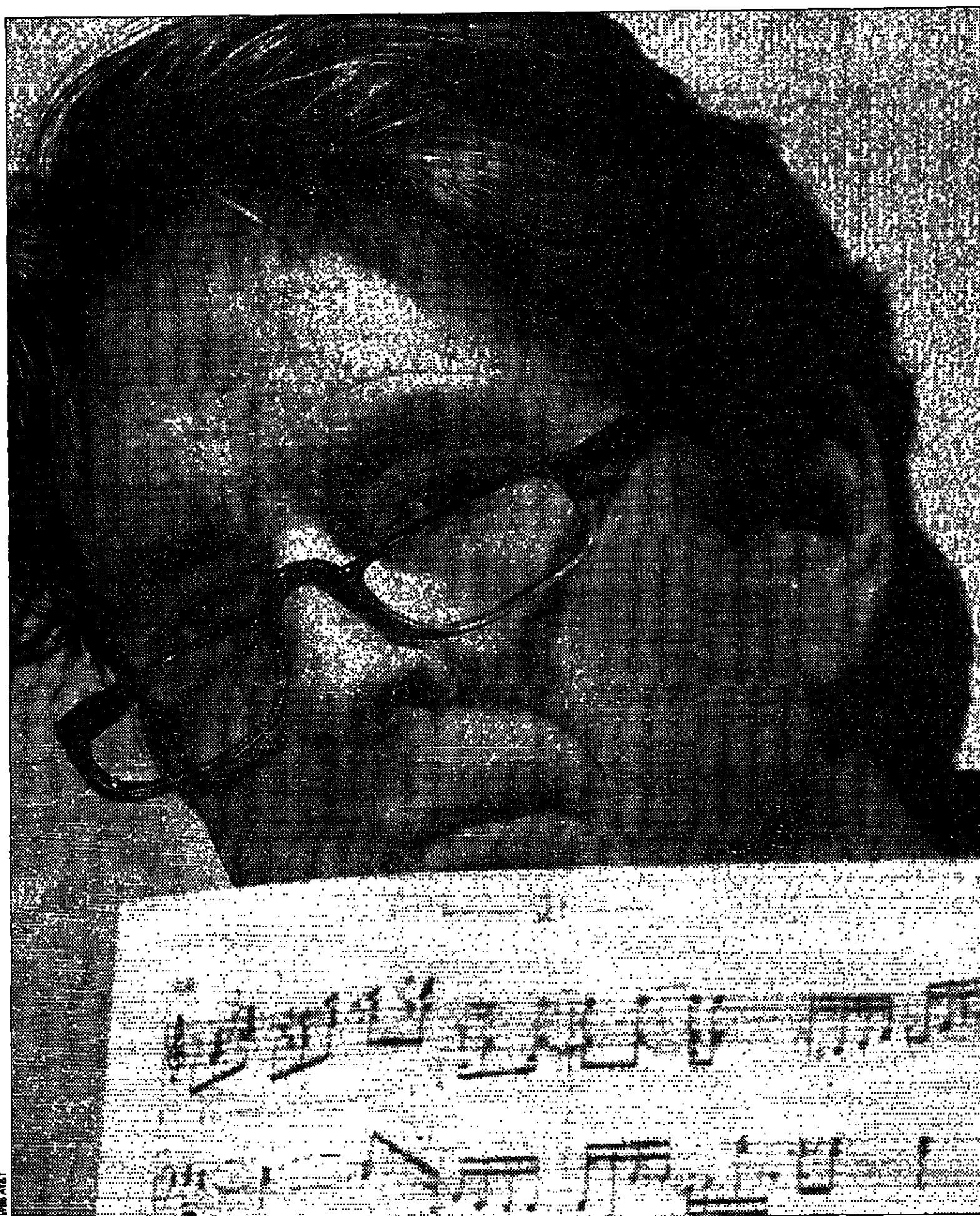
In his computer room they

handle daily exchange tapes with the police national computer, local authorities and the courts. There is a police liaison office at Swansea: would it be charged a rent if the centre were hived off? and what if, on commercial grounds, it began to consider it uneconomic to check files for Thames Valley police?

Mr Watley is 58, and due to retire on the day when the centre is likely to become an agency. He is dispassionate. "If we want to go on saying to people: 'work harder to meet these new targets' there comes a point where they have to be better rewarded", he said.

The improvement in recent years is unrepeatable. Further progress can be made on speed of processing and customer service, but at a price. Mr Watley says firmly it is not just a question of rewarding the senior management of the centre, the rewards for higher productivity have to be shared with all staff.

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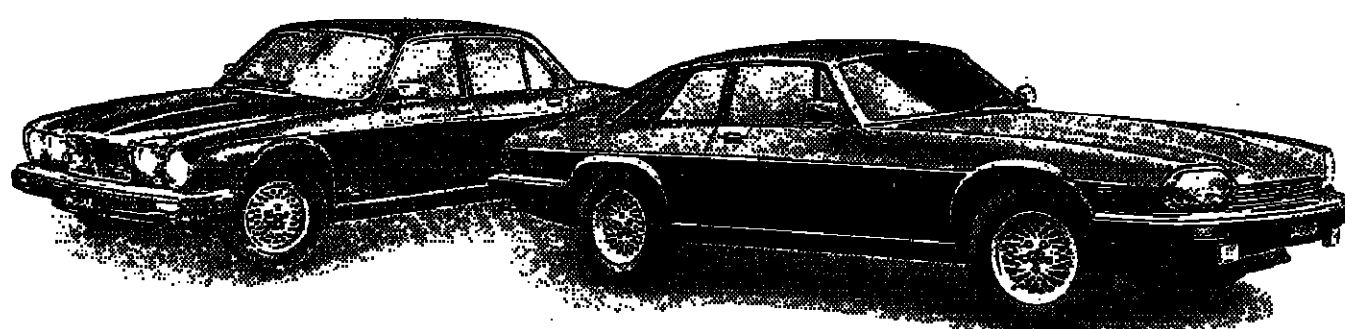
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The Times Crop Survey

Farmers recovering well after wet and windy winter

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The wet autumn and winter seem to have had overall less effect on crop growth than many people had predicted, the first of this year's surveys by *The Times* indicates.

Although sowing was badly hindered, and many farmers were unable to get machinery on to waterlogged fields, the warm dry spring has helped them to recover and there are unusually few reports of disease.

But assessments vary considerably between areas, and the gloomiest picture seems to be in East Anglia and the East Midlands.

"Crops this year are best viewed through the tinted windows of a Range Rover", a Bedfordshire grower writes. A walk through the fields reveals a lot of bare ground, and the state of the soil gives cause for concern.

A Cambridgeshire correspondent says that wheats on heavy ground are patchy, late spring barley looks sick, and some crops of oilseed rape failed to establish themselves healthily. Potatoes were also planted late and in wet ground, but sugar beet is growing well after some had to be redrilled.

A farmer in Warwickshire reports spring barley "struggling to grow" with poor root conditions, and oilseed rape also very shallow rooted after waterlogging all through the winter.

"Crops are not as good as they look from the road when you walk into them", an Essex man observes. "We need warmth and fairly frequent rain to make up for the excessive wet and lack of frost during the winter."

"Having survived the worst wind and rain in living memory, many crops have recovered well from dreadful beginnings", a grower in Suffolk says. "Because rooting is shallow, we need plenty of sun and showers to give the heavy lands any chance."

A neighbour in the same county says that crops have improved but, because of poor soil conditions, need more nitrogen than usual; not something that will be welcomed by the Anglian Water

Division 1	Wheat	Barley	Rape	Potato	S beet	Grass
Bedford	83	83	78	85	-	90
Cambridge	89	86	83	90	92	93
Essex	86	80	87	95	84	99
Hertford	75	85	85	-	-	96
Humber	90	88	85	80	-	85
Lincoln	90	90	85	-	-	95
Norfolk	85	88	93	93	97	100
Suffolk	78	80	82	92	86	88
Averages	85	85	85	89	90	93

Division 2	Wheat	Barley	Rape	Potato	S beet	Grass
Berkshire	96	96	93	-	-	98
Buckinghamshire	75	75	85	-	-	90
Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	90	93	94	88	-	98
Leicestershire	85	88	89	90	93	97
Northamptonshire	98	98	90	95	-	95
Nottinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford	92	90	95	-	-	93
Surrey	93	91	98	93	90	99
Sussex	91	89	85	90	-	96
Warwick	88	95	98	90	-	100
Averages	90	91	91	91	92	96

Division 3	Wheat	Barley	Rape	Potato	S beet	Grass
Cornwall	88	85	90	95	-	95
Devon	80	83	-	-	-	95
Dorset	84	84	95	-	-	93
Gloucestershire	95	98	90	-	-	100
Hereford & Worcs	92	91	91	91	91	99
Salop	91	92	85	94	91	97
Somerset	95	91	89	90	-	95
Wiltshire	93	95	95	95	-	98
Averages	92	92	91	93	91	97

Division 4	Wheat	Barley	Rape	Potato	S beet	Grass
Cheshire	90	91	90	88	-	95
Cumbria	85	94	90	95	-	99
Derbyshire	88	92	92	100	-	99
Derham	94	92	90	-	-	92
Lancashire	95	96	85	87	90	103
Northumberland	80	88	90	-	-	95
Staffordshire	89	88	85	88	89	95
Yorkshire	83	86	85	90	83	91
Averages	88	91	88	91	91	96
English Average	89	90	89	91	91	96

SCOTLAND	Wheat	Barley	Rape	Potato	S beet	Grass
Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries/Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grampian	97	97	98	-	-	90
Highland	95	96	98	90	-	96
Lothian	96	95	97	95	-	98
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strathclyde	-	-	-	94	-	98
Tayside	94	94	97	88	-	98
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	96	95	98	92	-	96

WALES	Wheat	Barley	Rape	Potato	S beet	Grass
Clyd	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyfed	-	83	-	85	-	100
Gwent	94	95	-	92	-	98
Gwynedd	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid Glamorgan	80	80	90	-	-	80
Powys	-	93	-	95	-	96
S Glamorgan	95	90	90	100	-	100
West Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	90	88	90	93	-	95

Great Britain Avg	Wheat	Barley	Rape	Potato	S beet	Grass
	89	90	90	91	91	96

during the winter was a good hard frost, but in fact there was none at all.

A correspondent in West Sussex reports that the hurricane and the accompanying "salt burn" — sea spray carried inland on the wind — burnt off his crops "like Parquat". But they have recovered well and look remarkably good on lighter soils, although heavy wet fields are still patchy.

From many other parts of the country, particularly on the western side, come glowing reports. "A very welcome change of spring weather in 1988 compared with 1987", a Cheshire farmer writes. "In all my years' farming I have never seen crops looking so well."

A grower in Shropshire rates all his crops — wheat, barley, oilseed rape, potatoes and sugar — as near-perfect, and says they are between a week and 10 days earlier than usual.

The same comment about the earliness of the crop comes from Gloucestershire, and an Oxfordshire man says his cereals and oilseed rape all look good, despite having to replant several fields.

A Staffordshire correspondent is less sanguine, rating his prospects as only "good to poor".

In North Yorkshire and Scotland cereals are said to be looking generally healthy, and a Wiltshire grower ironically "regrets" that crops have never looked better. "Only rain can prevent a record harvest", he laments.

The star of the season is undoubtedly grass. "One of the best years I can remember", a Berkshire reader reports. "One of the best silage makings I can remember," an Avon grower confirms.

Grass could even be the new surplus crop, a report from Powys, north Wales, suggests. Not only is this year's growth the most vigorous the writer can remember in 35 years but, after a winter free of frost and snow, he has been left with considerable carry-over stocks of silage and hay from last year.

In the tables a 100 rating represents healthy conditions. A full growth and freedom from injury.

Beneficial's benefit appearance



Virginia Leng, the Olympic three-day eventer, completing a five-day sponsored ride yesterday with a military escort — two men from the Household Cavalry rode with her for the last few miles into central London. Miss Leng, undertook

the ride on her horse Beneficial to raise money for the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital in London, which needs £30 million for a rebuilding programme. She expects to raise between £40,000 and £50,000 for the hospital's

Wishing Well Appeal. Her ride began in Avebury, Wiltshire, on Wednesday, when she set off in similar military style, accompanied by four trumpeters from The Royal Scots Dragon Guards. (Photograph: Mark Pepper)

Wright lamp breaks record ground

A record for twentieth century American decorative art was set at Christie's New York on Saturday when a table lamp by Frank Lloyd Wright fetched \$704,000 (£386,813), selling to a Manhattan dealer.

At the same sale, of work by Wright and general American arts and crafts furnishings, there was also a record for an architectural drawing by him. The exterior perspective of the National Life & Insurance Company's proposed headquarters in Chicago fetched \$96,703 (four times estimate), selling to Seymour Persky, the Chicago collector.

There was one significant failure: a poplar print table designed around 1895 by Wright for his home at Oak Park, Illinois. Estimated at \$500,000 to \$600,000, it was bought in at \$300,000. The

SALEROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market
Correspondent

sale totalled \$1.9 million (£1 million).

Two private collections of Tiffany and Lalique decorative arts were sold at Christie's New York over the weekend. First came the second stage of the Mihaluk collection of Tiffany Lamps, compiled by the late Lillian Mihaluk. When she sold the first phase of her collection in 1980, there were two world records, \$360,000 (£164,383) for a "spider web" table lamp, a record for any piece of art nouveau at the time, and a "dragon fly" lamp, at

£164,383, a record for a lamp in that style.

On Saturday, a South American dealer paid top price, seven times over estimate of \$165,000 (£90,659), for a "Clematis" leaded glass table lamp, its conical shade decorated with stylized clematis flowers.

A Japanese dealer paid \$84,615 (double estimate) for a "Pondlily" lamp.

Meanwhile, Lalique glass, in the form of the Frey Collection, was not faring so well, with a total of £382,824, and nearly one third unsold.

It seems that due to the recent flood of Lalique on to the market, buyers have begun to fall away in exhaustion.

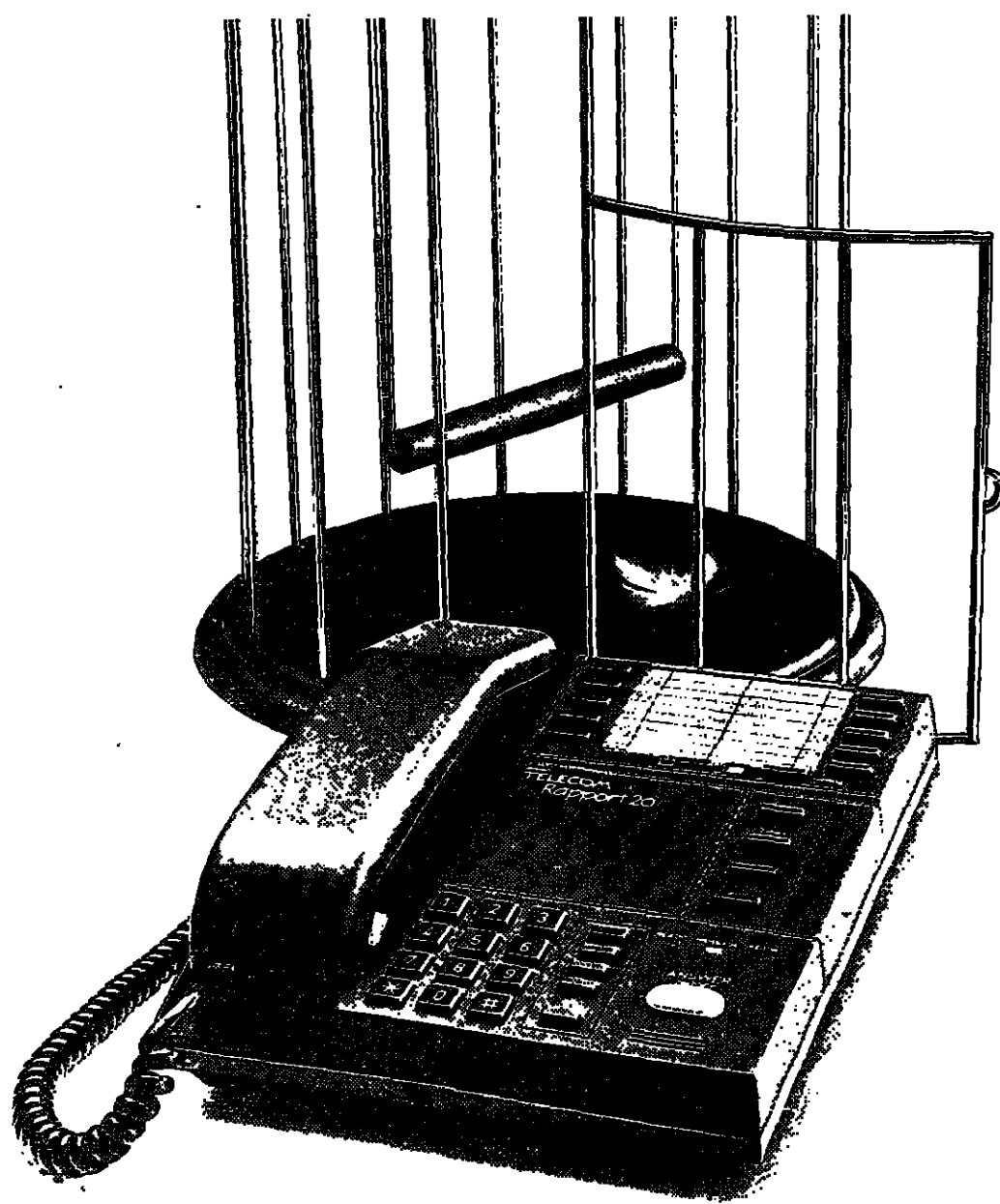
The top lot was a glass vase in the shape of four frogs with upturned heads, the body created by the spouts of water issuing from their mouths. It

was bought by a UK dealer at £90,659.

At the Grosvenor House Art Fair in London, the dealer Johnny van Haeften has sold six of his 16 Dutch seventeenth century paintings, most notably two still lifes by Nicolaes van Gelder at £100,000 each, while After-Frederick Ltd made "over £100,000" from a fine William and Mary bureau bookcase.

Bonhams had an extraordinary success selling the leftovers from past Royal Academy Summer Exhibitions on Saturday. All 300 art works had been abandoned by their artists after being hung, rejected or sent unsolicited.

Top lot was Running Cock, a lithograph by Michael Rothenstein, showing a cock passing beside a cityscape. It sold for £300.



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Runcie says Christian tide in Russia irreversible

From Christopher Walker
Moscow

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his first substantive interview since joining in controversial celebrations to mark 1,000 years of Russian Christianity, has expressed surprise at recent advances made by the Russian Orthodox Church and predicted that it will now prove impossible for the Kremlin to reverse the process.

"I think the Russian Church has changed its position more than I anticipated. I came in a cautious frame of mind", Dr Robert Runcie told *The Times*. "But I think it is impossible to turn back from the road as far as religion is concerned, which has put it in the mainstream of Soviet life. Being at the millennium makes me feel how difficult it will be to turn back."

Speaking on his first visit to the Soviet Union since 1979, Dr Runcie added that it was impossible to predict what direction the leadership of the Church would now take and said that it was finding difficulties exercising its new freedom. He flatly denied

claims by many Soviet Christian dissidents, including the emigre poet Ilya Ratushinskaya, that the Church leadership was a cover for KGB agents.

Speaking in the Communist Party hotel in Moscow assigned to world church leaders, the Archbishop also confirmed claims by many lay Western observers that there has been a marked religious revival inside the Soviet Union. He praised Mr Gorbachev as "a bright and civilized man".

Dr Runcie, one of the leading foreign churchmen invited to attend the festivities, explained why he would not be attending private meetings with prominent Soviet Christian dissidents arranged to take place in Moscow today which will be attended instead by a senior member of his entourage.

Asked why he would not be meeting the dissidents — some of whom have served terms in labour camps for their Christian beliefs — in person, the Archbishop said: "That would be like a foul in terms of my relationship with the leadership (of the Church) and I

have found it much more effective to win achievements — small things like getting someone a passport or somebody out of the Soviet Union — by reason of being regarded as a friend of the Russian Orthodox Church."

Revealing a certain defensiveness on the issue, he later added: "I think that the work of keeping contact with dissidents and things like that are better done by other people. It would be easy for me to satisfy

the home constituency by parading in public to protest. But if I want to help the care of individual Christians, there is another level on which it is obviously more effective for me to act."

However, Dr Runcie, who as head of the Anglican Church in Britain is automatically a patron of Russia's campaigning ecclesiastical establishment Keston College (of which he is not uncritical in private), pledged that he

would raise the future of 300 prisoners here, which he believed were still being held for their religious beliefs, during his planned meetings with senior Soviet officials.

He expressed surprise when informed that the college was among a number of research institutions in the West which now believe that since the initial spate of Kremlin releases last year, the rate at which remaining prisoners of conscience are being set free

has fallen dramatically.

He was at pains to point out the difficulties of maintaining relations with the Russian Orthodox Church at the hierarchical level at the same time as with the dissidents and with ordinary members of the Russian congregations whom he spoke of warmly as the "sinews" of the Church in the Soviet Union, still subject to many petty harassments.

Adding his support to those who have sensed a significant

religious revival here, the Archbishop (who had visited the Soviet Union some half a dozen times before his elevation) said: "I can see more younger people in congregations, on a kind of 'any questions' programme, young people asking about religion. It is obviously on the agenda."

He spoke up strongly about the importance of the millennium celebrations, which have been criticized by some Russian believers as an extravagant public relations exercise by the atheistic Kremlin designed to improve its human rights image around the world.

"I do think it is amazing that the Church is able to have this sort of debate, to engage in a millennium celebration which brings together so many people", he said. "It appears that now when you ask things from the Soviet Union — like visas, for instance, for those refused entry to the country, you are often able to get them."

Dr Runcie, speaking shortly before leaving for the Kremlin for a special meeting on the millennium chaired by Presi-

dent Gromyko, said that he had been asked to make a speech there. He told me that during it he would press home the point to his hosts that beyond the Russian Orthodox Church, *perestroika* should also be extended "to evangelical Baptists, Pentecostals, Jews and Muslims who are equally Soviet citizens."

His speech would also argue that the Soviet state should permit its many Christian believers to take part in charitable work. "I will explain that if they want co-operation from those citizens it is something that they should allow," he said.

During his nine days in the Soviet Union Dr Runcie has also had a number of private conversations with leading Middle Eastern churchmen from Beirut and Damascus about the fate of his envoy, Mr Terry Waite, who is still presumed to be held hostage in Beirut.

He said that the talks had provided useful information about the balance of power in the region and the atmosphere there, but no hard new evidence about Mr Waite's present whereabouts.

Persecuted 'priest' was not ordained

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Much embarrassment was caused here over the weekend by the disclosure that Mr Vasily Shipilov, a man believed to be a Russian Orthodox priest persecuted for more than 30 years for his religious beliefs, was an unordained Christian first jailed for vagrancy.

Even Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was unaware hours after Mr Shipilov's release from a Moscow clinic, that his personal

story was rather different from that earlier broadcast by campaigners on his behalf in Britain and elsewhere.

"The story differs substantially from what I first thought", explained the Rev Dick Rodgers, an Anglican vicar from Birmingham who campaigned for Mr Shipilov's release by fasting inside a cage. The campaign for Mr Shipilov was based on information received from Russian emigres.

It was only on Saturday, when a bewildered-looking Mr Shipilov faced journalists in a Moscow flat, that the information gradually leaked out about the misunderstandings over his position during some 3½ decades in camps and mental institutions.

Later, Mr Rodgers said: "I feel to some extent embarrassed about the discrepancies. Nevertheless, I feel I acted in good faith in view of the reports I had, and I do not

regret what I did." Mr Shipilov said he was a devout believer who had turned to God while lying in an orchard in Tashkent in 1951 and finding that by crossing himself he could dispel nightmares of a woman trying to strangle him.

Mr Rodgers faces a potential problem, as Mr Shipilov has been granted an exit visa to travel to Britain as his guest and offered a place in a monastery in New York.

Gulf attack menaces new ties with Iran

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Iran's only diplomat in London is to be summoned to the Foreign Office today after a hit-and-run attack by Revolutionary Guards on a British supertanker in the Gulf on Saturday.

The Foreign Office is expected to protest to Mr Mohammad Mehdi Akhond Zadeh Basti, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires, over the damage to the 258,979-tonne Esso Demetia. No one was injured and a fire on board the vessel was extinguished yesterday.

The diplomatic damage is likely to be far greater than the incident might suggest, because of the timing.

It occurred only one day after the conclusion of Anglo-Iranian talks in London, which appeared to set the stage for better relations.

The question in Whitehall will be whether it was intended to prevent the contacts flourishing.

It could reflect a division within the Iranian Government over resuming a relationship with Britain.

The Revolutionary Guards tend to be influenced by the most radical elements in Tehran, who see Britain as a stooge for the Americans.

The siting of the attack also seemed intended to maximize the diplomatic harm.

It took place off the Saudi Arabian coast just two days before the arrival in London of Crown Prince Abdullah, the heir to the Saudi throne and

First Deputy Prime Minister. His four-day official visit will include meetings with the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

The attack was the first by Iran in the central Gulf for several months, after a lull in which most incidents have been in and around the Strait of Hormuz. This strengthened the theory that the target was chosen for diplomatic reasons.

But it will be impossible to rule out the possibility that the timing and siting were coincidental.

The Esso Demetia, and a smaller West German vessel which was attacked a few hours earlier, the 11,744-tonne container ship Dhau-lagiri, could have been the most convenient targets for the guards.

A Filipino crewman was killed in the attack on the German ship.

There are differing views in Whitehall as to whether the Revolutionary Guards' naval wing is under the control of the Iranian Navy.

In a separate development, two Iranian ministers have denied an American CBS television report that Ayatollah Khomeini is dying.

IRNA, the Iranian news agency, yesterday quoted Mr Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the Interior Minister, as saying that the report was part of a plot to raise morale in Iraq.

Democrat champion fights charges of being ditherer on foreign policy

Tough talk gives Dukakis image a cutting edge

From Charles Bremner
New York

If Mr Michael Dukakis wins the White House, will America strike a dithering moral pose on the world stage and fritter away the hard-earned gains of the Reagan years while Mr Mikhail Gorbachev kicks sand in its face from his new look Kremlin, Inc?

According to Vice-President George Bush, this is what lies in store if the Massachusetts governor gets his hands on the levers of state. One of the key Bush lines of attack is to paint Mr Dukakis as a naive, soft-on-communist liberal.

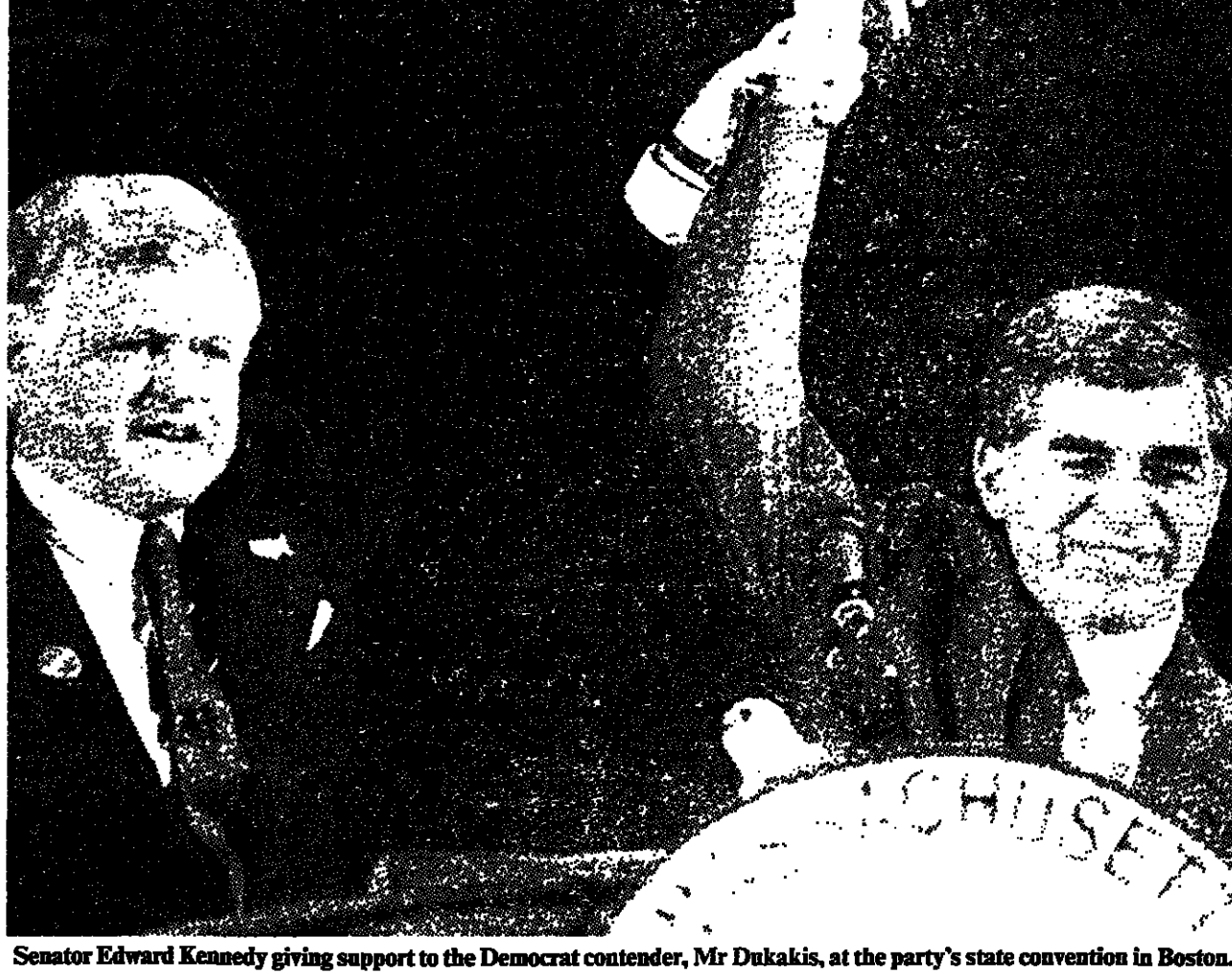
"They can say what they want to say," Mr Dukakis responds. "I'm a tough guy." The word "tough" features in almost every Dukakis utterance on foreign policy as he hammers out a platform to convince voters that he is ideally qualified to answer the Gorbachev challenge and project the more subtle version of American power that the 1990s will require.

America cannot continue "wandering around the world like a lonesome cowboy", he likes to say. "The current Administration has tried to impose 1950s solutions on a 1980s world," he said in a recent speech. "It has acted alone when it should have sought support from regional powers. It has relied on force when it should have used diplomacy. It has tried to manipulate nations when it should have tried to understand them."

With America no longer the pre-eminent economic power, Mr Dukakis sees it acting far more in consort with other regional powers and bodies, such as the United Nations, where the Russians are starting to play the multilateral game. The principles sound like the mainstream liberal approach since the 1950s, but Mr Dukakis tempers this rule-of-law outlook by promising a heavy dose of hard-nosed pragmatism.

With very little background in foreign affairs, Mr Dukakis has relied heavily on the tutelage of a band of experts from Harvard and Washington, some of whom with experience in previous Democratic administrations.

With his Greek roots and



Senator Edward Kennedy giving support to the Democrat contender, Mr Dukakis, at the party's state convention in Boston.

three fluent foreign languages, Mr Dukakis has more access to non-American thinking than most recent Presidents. But, paradoxically, he has travelled little for someone of his age and background.

He has learnt quickly from his mistakes. He landed himself in trouble for saying that the Monroe Doctrine, under which America claims the right to protect its regional backyard, had been superseded by Latin America's Rio Treaty, which requires joint action among regional states.

He switched and now specifies that he would take action "to stop a foreign military presence in this hemisphere that threatens our security."

In the New York primary in April he also unleashed a small tempest by saying that he could conceive of using a first nuclear strike on the Soviet Union. He has now refined this to say he would advocate "no early first use."

By standing behind prin-

ciples of law and the values of decency, America can do a better job of enforcing its interests, he says. The dissaters of the Reagan Administration in Central America were proof that moral expediency for the sake of tactical gain was doomed to failure.

The governor has been using Mr Reagan's new-found admiration for the Russians to strike a stance as a greater realist who has no illusions about Moscow's continuing role as a dangerous adversary. He rejects Mr Reagan's ideas that the Cold War has suddenly ended, preferring to talk about evolutionary change behind the Iron Curtain, and he proposes testing Moscow's intentions across a range of issues, from arms control to regional conflict.

"The withdrawal from Afghanistan obviously is a major departure from what we've seen since World War Two," he said last week in a long exposition of his thinking

to the *Los Angeles Times*. "They're apparently attempting to play a fairly constructive role in Angola and, if Gorbachev's serious about eliminating regional conflict, we ought to challenge him on that — in Central America and the Middle East."

On the Middle East, Mr Dukakis has trapped himself in a strongly pro-Israel position, and last Friday Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, attacked him for promising to recognize Israel's claim to sovereignty over all of Jerusalem.

Mr Dukakis then denied he had said this. He reversed himself again when an adviser pointed out that it was indeed his policy. Mr Dukakis appears to have buckled under the muscle of the Jewish vote since April, when he told New York Jews that he would not rule out the creation of a Palestinian state.

On arms control, Mr Dukakis and his team envisage

picking up exactly where Mr Reagan leaves off in the START negotiations for a 50 per cent reduction in long-range weapons, the centrepiece of the superpower relationship.

But on other areas Mr Dukakis differs with the Reagan Administration. He plans to scrap all but research on the Strategic Defence Initiative while holding the Russians to similar restraint under a 1972 treaty. He plans to drop the Mideastern missile and to freeze deployment of new MX long-range missiles. He also aims to reach a verifiable nuclear test ban — a longstanding Gorbachev offer rejected by Mr Reagan.

He plans no big cuts in defence spending. The huge budget deficit means that long-term spending is no longer a possibility, even for Mr Bush. But Mr Dukakis wants more money to improve conventional forces, particularly in Europe, where he says they have been neglected.

On the touchy issue of Nato costs and how much the Europeans pay for their defences, Mr Dukakis is careful. "I think they should pay more, and my hope would be we could persuade them to pay more. But we also have to understand that a strong defence in Western Europe is very much in our national interests."

A Dukakis presidency would also be a better partner for the Allies, he says. Mr James Steinberg, a National Security expert who serves as his deputy issues director and travels with him as foreign policy adviser, says there could be no question of Mr Dukakis agreeing with a Soviet leader to abolish nuclear weapons without so much as a phone call to his allies, a state of affairs that almost came about in Reykjavik in 1986.

A Dukakis White House would also pay more attention to European concern over US economic policy, but it would have to be reciprocal, says Mr Steinberg. "The Germans have to do something about their rate of growth, for instance." The Reagan Administration has been saying the same thing without much result for years.

Britain would be happier doing business with Mr Bush, if only because as Mr Reagan's heir, he would be a known quantity. Mr Dukakis has also irritated Mrs Thatcher with frequent criticism of economic discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland and of the Diplock court system. Sympathy for republican ideals goes with being a Boston politician as well as a Democrat.

Non-dogmatic as he is, Mr Dukakis is still seen by many in the foreign policy world as more idealistic than pragmatic. "What worries me about Dukakis are his instincts," said Mr Richard Haass, a former Reagan Administration adviser who is now a lecturer at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, where Mr Dukakis taught a decade ago. "I would describe them as Wilsonian, idealist, internationalist, altruistic, suspicious of the use of force, inclined to deal with the world as it should be, not as it is," he said.

Mr Dukakis's own staff counter this with the argument that idealism is precisely the source of American strength.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Marcos funds to return to Manila

Geneva — With President Aquino of the Philippines due here today for an official visit, a Swiss court has opportunistically ruled that, in effect, 70 million Swiss francs (£26.8 million) from the estimated \$550 million paid into banks here by former President Marcos should properly go to the Philippines Government (Alan McGregor writes). The decision was immediately contested by Marcos lawyers.

● **MANILA (AFP)**: As President Aquino led festivities yesterday marking Philippine Independence Day, troops went on a nationwide alert, but the only trouble was from left-wing demonstrators protesting against the US military presence in the country.

Baku clashes denied

Moscow — A police spokesman in the Azerbaijani capital of Baku yesterday denied reports circulated by human rights activists in Moscow, and broadcast by some Western radio stations, that a new round of ethnic bloodshed between Azerbaijanis and Armenians had broken out in the city (Christopher Walker writes).

A peaceful meeting of Baku residents took place on Saturday, the spokesman said. All Western reporters have been barred from the region since trouble broke out there four months ago, sparked by a dispute over the future status of the Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, whose majority Armenian population is demanding reincorporation into mainly Christian Armenia.

Rebuke for students

Peking (AP) — Leading newspapers yesterday carried a stern government call for tighter discipline and more ideological indoctrination after a week of political unrest at Peking University. "Our college students should uphold the party leadership, uphold socialism," the *People's Daily* said in a front-page article.

University authorities tore down dozens of posters students had put up to press demands for democracy, an end to government bureaucracy and corruption and better living conditions for academics. The students said they were still uncertain whether they would be allowed to hold a memorial service for a student whose death in an off-campus brawl on June 2 triggered the unrest.

Argentine air crash

Buenos Aires (AP) — An Austral DC-9 airliner carrying at least 21 passengers and crew crashed into a pine plantation while trying to land at the fog-bound north-eastern city of Posadas, authorities said. There were no immediate reports of survivors.

Canada defence chiefs fight for nuclear submarine fleet

From John Best, Ottawa

The Canadian Defence Department has started to fight back at the many critics of its plan to buy a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines.

Officials, from Mr Perrin Beatty, the Minister, down have been busy giving interviews and organizing briefings for journalists in a determined campaign to win public support for the purchase, probably the most controversial in Canada's military history.

Last week Mr Eldon Healey, the chief of materials at defence headquarters, called a briefing to defend the military's much questioned estimate of \$ Can 8 billion (£3.6 billion) to buy 10 to 12 submarines.

Mr Healey insisted that the department's estimates were "very solid". They were based on the experience of British and French companies, which are competing for the design contract, and on Canada's own experience of building naval hardware such as frigates.

The British Trafalgar submarine and the French Rubis-Amethyste. The bids of the two contenders are being evaluated by Defence Department project teams, and all indications are that the battle is a close one.

Recently there was a spate of press reports that the French had pulled ahead and were favoured to win. They were largely based on continuing problems in getting the Americans, who own the nuclear propulsion technology used in the Trafalgar, to agree to allow Britain to transfer this technology to Canada.

Mr Beatty appeared to dismiss the rumours when he said that the Rubis-Amethyste did not have an edge. Nevertheless, General Paul Manson, the Chief of Defence Staff, acknowledged in an interview here that the British submarine was "still encumbered" because of the technology transfer problem.

Negotiations with America had produced very good progress on some points, but little or no progress on others. General Manson has said

repeatedly that Canada will not accept an "encumbered" submarine.

The Defence Department is anxious that the timetable is met to give the programme as much momentum as possible before a federal general election that could be called this summer or autumn. Both opposition parties, the Liberals and the New Democrats, have threatened to cancel the programme if they are elected.

Critics allege that the programme would undermine Canada's reputation as a champion of nuclear non-proliferation, even though the boats will not be nuclear armed, only nuclear propelled.

Most of the opposition has centred on the question of cost, with opponents claiming that the venture will cost up to twice the estimated \$ Can 8 billion. That original estimate is in 1986 dollars.

It is generally accepted that, for the funds available, Canada would have to accept fewer of the British boats than of the smaller and less expensive French boats.

Aids island becomes blot on Sweden's liberal landscape

From Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent, Stockholm

More than 6,000 scientists, doctors and researchers gathered in Stockholm at the weekend for the start of the year's biggest international conference on Aids. But few, if any, will make the 25-mile journey westwards from the capital to Adelsö, a small island that has become a blot on Sweden's liberal landscape.

Earlier this year a former mental hospital on the island was reopened as an isolation unit for "socially dangerous" carriers of the Aids virus.

Under Swedish law, individuals could be detained there, not because they were infected, but because they were deemed likely to infect others through continued promiscuity.

The existence of the unit has brought protests from civil rights organizations and criticism from the World Health Organization, the policies of which are aimed at preventing discrimination and prejudice towards people with Aids or human immunodeficiency virus infection.

The Swedish Government has been so embarrassed by the

country that only two or three people have been confined, and it is under pressure to abandon the island project.

However, infected drug addicts and prostitutes are still liable to be held against their will in Stockholm hospitals if courts decide that they are likely to behave in such a way as to risk infecting others.

Dr Jonathan Mann, director of the World Health Organization Aids programme, a vehement critic of extreme measures employed to control the epidemic, says: "You can't stop Aids by building walls around it or around the people who have it."

Another WHO doctor says: "We don't think this kind of discrimination is going to help anyone. It's a breach of civil rights and it's counter-productive."

But there will be plenty of evidence at the conference that, like Sweden, many countries are now imposing discriminatory restrictions.

The latest figures show that 96,000 Aids cases have been reported worldwide, including nearly 62,000 in the United

States. WHO believes that about 150,000 cases will be reported this year, and that up to 5 million others are infected with the Aids virus, including 500,000 in Europe.

With no vaccine or cure in sight, individual nations are resorting to controversial methods of trying to slow the epidemic. The Soviet Union, China and India carry out compulsory tests on African students. The United States demands blood samples from immigrants and prisoners. In Illinois, couples have to undergo a blood test before they can get a marriage licence.

In Bavaria, compulsory tests are carried out on prostitutes, drug addicts and applicants for civil service jobs. Britain so far has limited its tests to a voluntary scheme involving 90,000 pregnant women during the next year.

The conference delegates were reminded of the declaration drafted in London in January by health ministers from 148 countries, emphasizing the need to protect human rights and dignity.

Kohl leads as par

Kreml German busine

Britain warns over EMS

Brussels — France, with a... from West Germany... threatening to block a key... of the 1992 programme... single European market... British communists... a full membership of... European Monetary System... EEC officials said yesterday... Richard Owen writes.

Controversy has arisen... EEC directive liberalizing... capital movements... EEC frontiers. The... directive, much prized... which was agreed in... late last month. But... French Government of... Michel Rocard says it has... second thoughts because of... risk of tax evasion as har... falls in Luxembourg... EEC foreign and finance... ners on monetary union.

Dr Helmut Fischer, a... expert at the German For... Policy Institute in Bonn... Gorbachev is... Ordinary Russian... their daily lives... aiming to make a... program for hopes and... and foodstuffs in a... programme raised... in the meantime... Some see a deeper pro... toward Moscow. In this... the East and... from the West... a full feeling about R... and give Russian leaders... more than they deserve... student said.

I will recently Moscow... furious with Bonn for... Soviet threats and de... Perestroika... with NATO policy. But... the superpower INF... removing medium-range... from Europe. Gen... have eased. Herr Hans... man Foreign Minister... the West as a wh... and support perestroika... The turning point... with to Bonn.

Kohl set to defend leadership record as party rifts widen

From John England, Wiesbaden

Chancellor Kohl and other leaders of the increasingly unruly Christian Democrat Union (CDU) assembled here yesterday to prepare for a three-day annual party congress that is expected to produce some unusual sparks.

Herr Kohl will give the 780 delegates a pep talk aimed at dispelling nervousness after a number of election setbacks, notably a crushing state poll defeat in Schleswig-Holstein last month. He will also scold the party, which has seen the desertion of many members recently, for failing to retain them and recruit new and active strength from all age groups, especially the young.

That situation does not sit well with Herr Kohl's claim that the CDU is an all-embracing "people's party" of the centre.

The Chancellor is also expected to read the riot act to the party's left and right wings for squabbling over their differences in a highly vocal and public manner that has hurt the CDU's image. But the delegates, this time, are apparently not in a mood to accept Herr Kohl's reprimands.

Rumblings about his "weak" leadership of the centre-right coalition Govern-

ment have grown louder. There is widespread concern that, unless he does something positive to win back his mislaid "Chancellor bonus", the CDU might lose the next federal election in 1990.

According to the right-wing newspaper *Bild am Sonntag* yesterday, "forward thinkers" in the CDU have produced an internal discussion paper that questions whether the party can afford to carry Herr Kohl for the full length of the next four-year parliamentary term. The document, the newspaper added, recommended that a search for a new CDU Chancellor-candidate should begin in good time.

Herr Heiner Geissler, the CDU secretary-general, hotly denied the existence of such a paper, although a party press spokesman is said to have admitted knowing that it was doing the rounds in Bonn.

Herr Kohl's stature as party and government leader has been bruised by the CDU's downhill trend during the last 18 months.

An opinion poll published yesterday brought further bad news for the conservative camp. It found that only 17 per cent of West Germans saw "competent politicians" as the

strength of the CDU and its Bavarian sister-party, the Christian Social Union. In 1980 the figure was 21 per cent. Disunity within the CDU was seen by 26 per cent as a particular weak point, which justifies Herr Kohl's planned blast from the congress platform. More dissension, however, is expected from the floor.

The leadership has tabled resolutions on foreign and defence policies, the German question and domestic social issues. On defence, a heated argument is expected over a Young Conservatives' demand for a gradual withdrawal from all nuclear weapons.

A passionate debate will also be held over a bid by CDU right-wingers to stiffen the law on abortions. Planned tax reforms, which are meeting obstinate resistance from at least two CDU state prime ministers, are fuelling a further dispute. The reforms are scheduled to take effect in 1990 and give taxpayers relief totalling £5.8 billion. But they have been devalued by a government decision late last week to raise purchase tax on petrol, tobacco, heating oil and household insurance.

The Duke of Wellington's 42nd Highlanders, in the foreground, bravely defending the line against a fierce attack by Napoleon's Imperial Guard. The Battle of Waterloo, re-enacted here by nearly 1,000 men clad in the uniforms of Britain, Prussia and Napoleonic France, went much as it did 173 years ago, with Napoleon routed (AFP reports from Waterloo, Belgium).

However, when Napoleonic War enthusiasts took to the field yesterday, they reduced the bloody ordeal to two hours, agreeably sandwiched between breakfast in an Imperial tent and a champagne picnic lunch.

The original one-day battle, on June 18, 1815, left nearly 50,000 men dead, missing or injured in an area less than one and a half square miles.

Yesterday's organizers - the four towns abutting the battlefield 12 miles south of Brussels - hoped to attract a crowd of 50,000, despite a buffeting wind and a

grey sky. And as a sign of these more democratic times, anyone with 2,000 Belgian francs (about £32) to spend had the right to sip a Napoleon brandy with the "Emperor" himself.

The participants, who came from all over Europe, are members of historical associations. Some of them, an organizer said, hired Parisian bespoke tailors to kit them out with the right uniform and with the appropriate accessories, costing as much as £1,600.

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Protest clashes in Dhaka injure 55

Dhaka - At least 55 people were injured in clashes with police yesterday during a strike called by Bangladesh's opposition parties to press for the repeal of a law declaring Islam the country's official religion (Ahmed Fazal writes).

Railway officials said students tore up tracks in Mymensingh, halting trains for six hours.

Sheikha Hasina Wazed, leader of the Awami League, claimed the strike had been observed across the country. "The people have shown that they espouse secularist values and do not like a state based on religion," she told a rally.

Pothole body

Grenoble (AFP) - The body of a British potholer, Alex Pritchard, who disappeared last August while exploring one of the world's deepest caves, was found by French potholers.

Peace threat

Utrecht (Reuter) - Mother Teresa, speaking at a national meeting of Dutch Catholics, said abortion was greatest destroyer of peace in the world.

Knife dispute

Toronto (AFP) - A Sikh barred from school for wearing a ceremonial dagger will probably have taken his exams at home, authorities said.

Kremlin woos Germans with business deals

From Richard Owen, Düsseldorf

From his office on the tree-lined Königsallee in Düsseldorf's financial district, Dr Axel Lebach keeps his finger on the pulse of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's latest campaign: to win friends - and contracts - in West Germany.

Chancellor Kohl's trip to Moscow in October, announced this week, provides the focal point, together with the forthcoming treaty between the EEC and Comecon, for which Bonn has provided the driving force.

This week the Deutsche Bank announced it was heading a consortium offering the Russians a £1 billion loan to help *perestroika*.

Dr Lebach, for six years the Deutsche Bank's man in Moscow, has no doubt that Mr Gorbachev is moving fast. "Uskorenie - acceleration - is as important as *glasnost* and *perestroika*," he says. He pulls out of a drawer a document written by hand in Russian, a deal on joint ventures drawn up by Soviet officials on the spot.

"This kind of deal used to take weeks, months, years. We had this one wrapped up in 24 hours."

Britain warned over EMS

Brussels - France, with support from West Germany, is threatening to block a key part of the 1992 programme for a single European market unless Britain commits sterling to full membership of the European Monetary System, EEC officials said yesterday (Richard Owen writes).

Controversy has arisen over an EEC directive liberalizing capital movements across EEC frontiers. The draft directive, much prized by Britain, was agreed in principle last month. But the French Government of M Michel Rocard says it has had second thoughts because of the risk of tax evasion as barriers fall. Meanwhile today sees talks in Luxembourg with EEC foreign and finance ministers on monetary union.

Dr Helmut Hubel, a Soviet expert at the German Foreign Policy Institute in Bonn, says: "Gorbachev is buying time. Ordinary Russians see no return for *perestroika* yet in their daily lives. They are having to make sacrifices in return for hopes and promises. Importing consumer goods and foodstuffs in a crash programme raises living standards in the meantime."

Some see a deeper process at work. Moscow, in this view, is exploiting Bonn's yearning towards the East and trying to woo West Germany away from the Western alliance. "Because of Nazism, we have a guilt feeling about Russia, and give Russian leaders more credit than they deserve," a student said.

Until recently Moscow was furious with Bonn for braving Soviet threats and deploying Pershing 2 missiles, in line with Nato policy. But since the superpower INF deal removing medium-range missiles from Europe, tensions have eased. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German Foreign Minister, has pushed the West as a whole to "take Gorbachev at his word" and support *perestroika*.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Moscow's new tack was to woo West German businessmen, while pressing Bonn to follow INF with a "third zero" eliminating short-range weapons - an option many Germans find tempting, even if it risks reopening the row between Bonn and other allies over nuclear modernization.

Voices on the German right are already urging Herr Kohl to resist the siren voice of Moscow. This week Herr Rupert Scholz, the West German Defence Minister, warned against "euphoria", declaring that despite the Gorbachev reforms there was no lessening of the Soviet threat - a view shared by Herr Scholz's predecessor, Herr Manfred Wörner who becomes Nato Secretary-General on July 1.

Few experts see any danger that West Germany will become so enamoured of Mr Gorbachev's Moscow that it will loosen its links with either Nato or the EEC, let alone go "neutralist".

"Some MPs and commentators do want reunification with East Germany to secure peace," says Dr Hubel. "But they are an isolated minority."

Diplomats say a united Germany is in any case "the last thing Moscow really wants in Central Europe".

None the less, the Germans are eagerly responding to Soviet overtures - too eagerly, in the view of Herr Kohl's critics, who say he sought his Moscow trip so fervently that the Russians felt able to put off a planned trip to Bonn by Mr Gorbachev until next spring.

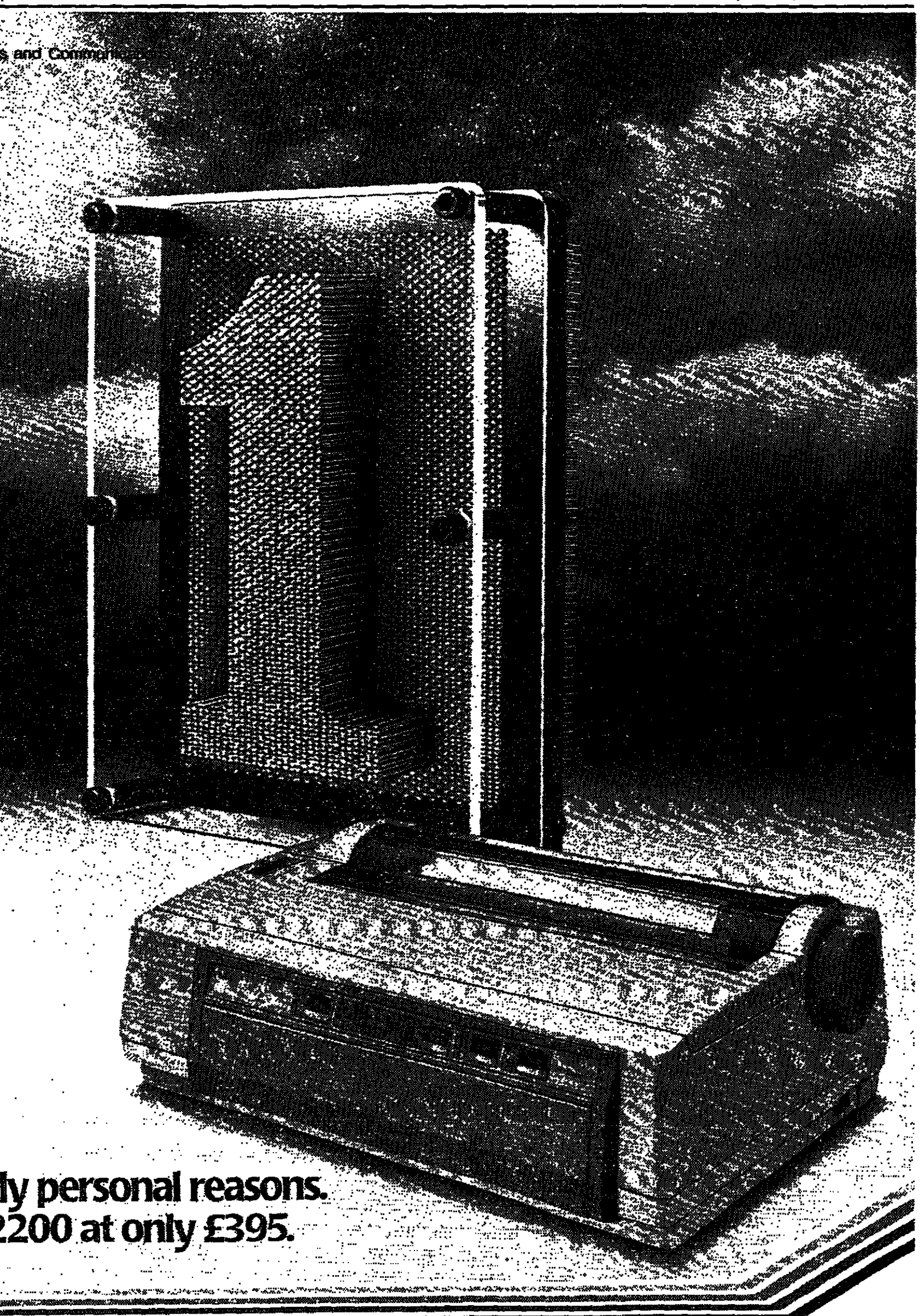
The "winning" of West German towns with Soviet and East German towns grows apace. The smooth, high-powered, German-speaking Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, Mr Yuri Kvitsinsky - a former leading arms control negotiator - is adept at winning friends, while Mr Richard Burt, his American counterpart, is seen as heavy-handed.

Opinion polls show West Germans think more highly of Mr Gorbachev than President Reagan. A German-language edition of *Moscow News* has just been launched. Germany is flooded with Soviet theatre groups, youth exchanges and art exhibitions. The US, meanwhile, is cutting back on its cultural programme in West Germany.

"West Germans know perfectly well that Moscow is playing up to them during a US election year, when Washington is more inactive than usual," one senior diplomat said. "But we have to watch out."

Dr Lebach, for his part, is cautious about *perestroika*, since - as he wrote in a recent article in *Aussen Politik*, a foreign affairs quarterly - "Russian clocks tick differently", and Western concepts of enterprise and initiative are inapplicable in the backward Soviet system.

The answer, he suggests, is for all Western states - including West Germany, but also Britain and France - to "give up the illusion that they can cultivate special relationships with Moscow. We must have a common policy for the new era, so that Moscow cannot try to play the Europeans, the Americans, and the Japanese



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Shattered rooms with a view shelter Palestinian poor

From Robert Fisk
west Beirut

Sikneh Hashen is Palestinian and she lives in the American Embassy in west Beirut. Her 10 children sleep, eat and play in two rooms of the embassy's political section, a thin piece of plywood is all that protects them from the sheer precipice on the other side of the bedroom wall.

Mr Hashen helps run a car repair shop in the embassy basement, four floors below the headquarters of the CIA station chief. His wife and children — together with the other 31 families squatting in the smashed offices in Ein el-Mrisseh — owe their makeshift home to Islamic Jihad. For it was Islamic Jihad that destroyed most of the embassy in a suicide attack just over five years ago.

It is a ghostly place, the sea breeze sighs down the broken corridors outside the commercial section. A new family of refugees are hacking away at the outside wall of the devastated visa offices

to create a new room. Such ghosts as there may be — and the 1983 truck bombing wiped out not only the CIA's senior Middle East operatives, but part of the political section and all the visa offices as well — have to share their haunts with the smell of beans and baking bread. For the Hashens are poor and their perspectives limited by the creaking door of their home.

For the Hashens, 'home' is Israel; they can never return

At best, they will return not to "Palestine" — as their betters at the Algiers summit last week might suggest — but to the ruins of the Sabra refugee camp, three miles away in west Beirut.

The family is a fitting symbol of the 280,000 or so Palestinians in Lebanon just now. They are a people with little hope, untouched by the political initiatives of Arab leaders or of Mr George Shultz,

the American Secretary of State. They are unable to comprehend a future outside Beirut. Even if the superpowers, the Arabs and Israel agreed to the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank, the Hashens could not go "home". For, like most of Lebanon's Palestinians, their families come from what, since 1948, has been the state of Israel. Mrs Hashen was born in Sabra, but her parents came from Haifa.

Three years ago she lived in Sabra. Then the "camp war" started — courtesy of Syria's proxy friends in the Shia Amal militia — and her breeze-block home there was destroyed. Now she wants to go back to rebuild it. The United Nations Works and Relief Agency, which has cared for Palestinian refugees since 1948, has money for reconstruction but is waiting for the fighting to end. Last week Mr Yasser Arafat's Palestinian opponents were still firing mortars into the rubble of Sabra and Chatilla.

The Palestinian Diaspora in Lebanon is truly a tragic, as well as

a confusing, phenomenon. It would be hard to find any group of Palestinians who have suffered more obviously than they. Massacred by the Phalange in three separate slaughters between 1975 and 1982 — at the camps of Karantina, Tel el-Zaatar and Chatilla — they then endured three years of humiliation at Amal's hands. Even Mr Arafat's much-trumpeted "reconciliation" with President Assad of Syria has brought them little peace. The Syrians are still unhappy with Mr Arafat — who prefers to while away his time in Baghdad, the capital of Syria's Iraqi enemy, rather than in his Tunis headquarters — and it is a standard practice of Damascus to maintain pressure upon Fatah guerrillas loyal to Mr Arafat. Hence the mortar fire that still explodes amid the powdered grey ruins of the three big Palestinian camps.

The Palestinian uprising, or *Intifada*, on the West Bank and in Gaza has had its effect on the Palestinians in Lebanon. It has

demonstrated that Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon — intended to destroy the infra-structure of the PLO — failed to break the will to resist of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. It has given heart to those thousands of Palestinians here whose experience of the Israelis has been exclusively one of retreat, fleeing from Israeli air raids or from

The invasion of Lebanon failed to break will to resist

invading Israeli armies. There have been one-day strikes in west Beirut in sympathy with the Palestinians of the West Bank.

Perhaps more important, the uprising in the occupied territories has helped to crystallize a political position here. In the words of one Palestinian intellectual in west Beirut, it has clarified for the world the difference between national struggle and terrorism.

"The guerrilla movement started in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, but that was outside the occupied territories; now it is inside. It shows the world that the Palestinian people no longer hijack planes or do things like the *Achille Lauro* (ship hijack). This sort of thing confused the Palestinian issue between a national struggle and terrorism. Now in the West Bank they are not even using weapons — a small group is rising in revolt, using more stones against a brutal force using firearms. Even the Americans' concept of Palestinians and Israelis has changed. In the past six months, the Palestinian cause has made more progress than what the guerrilla movement has accomplished since 1965."

Nor are the guerrilla fighters of Lebanon unaware of this. The PLO's hang-glider attack on northern Israel from Lebanon — in which a lone Palestinian gunman surprised a sleeping Israeli Army camp and staged an assault on its occupants — was specifically intended to show the solidarity of

Lebanon's Palestinians for the West Bank uprising. At least 6,000 armed guerrillas live in the great Palestinian camp of Ein Helwe in Sidon, providing final proof that Israel achieved none of its 1982 invasion aims.

Locked into Lebanon, the more radical Palestinians complain about UN relief agency help, claiming that its subsistence is merely intended to keep them acquiescent. For their part, the Israelis complain that by aiding the agency — which they did in 1987 to the tune of \$293,812 (about £172,830) — they are helping to maintain the infra-structure of a civil service for a future Palestinian state that will be an enemy to Israel. Meanwhile, Mr Arafat is still angry about Colonel Abu Moussa and his rag-tag army of PLO rebels who are receiving their pay from Damascus.

All of which suggests it may be a few months yet before Mrs Hashen can leave her exclusive seafront flat for the ruins of Sabra.

Athens wants Ozal to put life into spirit of Davos

From Mario Modiano, Vouliagmeni, Greece

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Prime Minister of Turkey, arrives in Greece today amid moderate hopes that the conciliation process he and his Greek host, Mr Andreas Papandreu, initiated four and a half months ago, can be taken a step further.

This is the first time in 36 years that a Turkish Prime Minister has made an official visit to Greece. It is also the first time the two countries have compelling reasons to restore normal relations.

The two men will meet here under tight security in a beach hotel away from Athens, where anti-Turkish groups — Greeks, Cypriots, Armenians and Kurdish political refugees — are threatening to disrupt the visit. The programme was deliberately left vague to thwart agitators and terrorists.

If all goes well in the next two days, the Prime Ministers will sign any agreements for co-operation that their over-worked aides will have had time to produce. However, it is the nature of the confidence-building measures they will announce, and above all the guidance they give to their Foreign Ministers on the important issues, that will measure their success.

The feeling in Athens is that, unless palpable progress is accomplished this time on the contentious issues dividing the two countries, the peace initiative launched in

January by the Prime Ministers in Davos, Switzerland, may run out of steam.

Two issues trouble the Greeks most at this stage, and are likely to dominate the talks, which have an open agenda: Turkey's military presence in Cyprus, and the continuing violation of Greek airspace by Turkish warplanes, seeking to reassert the argument that Greece is entitled to an air space no wider than the six miles of its territorial waters below.

The Turkish side will want to raise issues of conflicting territorial and oil-exploration claims in the Aegean, as well as the militarization of the Greek islands lying close to the Anatolian coast. The Greeks said they would resist any attempt by Mr Ozal to raise the question of what they call the Muslim minority in western Thrace.

Turkey, under Mr Ozal, is keen to become a full member of the European Community; Greece, which assumes the rotating presidency of the Community on July 1, has the power today to block its accession.

The Socialist Government of Mr Papandreu, in power for seven years and facing an election in mid-1989, has fulfilled none of its fundamental promises for national independence, social justice and self-sustained economic growth — because Greek ob-

jections about a Turkish military threat have increased dependence and diverted huge funds to defence.

In Davos on January 31, Mr Ozal and Mr Papandreu agreed to turn away from the problems that often bring their countries close to war, and concentrate on increasing contacts and co-operation at all levels.

However, the initial euphoria generated by pledges of friendship and the settlement of lesser differences soon wore off. Both leaders faced mounting scepticism and criticism at home, especially Mr Papandreu, who for seven years had advocated that there should be no dialogue unless Turkey accepted the Aegean *status quo* and pulled its Army out of Cyprus.

A groundswell of opposition has been building up as the public, the newspapers, even Mr Papandreu's own party, wanted to know: Why Davos and at what cost?

As officials in Athens and Ankara seek to dispel suspicion that long-cherished intransigent positions are being abandoned, the rhetoric becomes harsher and more antagonistic. Each side bitterly lists the benefits the other has drawn from the conciliation. The Greeks, for instance, find it natural that their Government should block normalization of Turkey's links with the European Community, which

has infuriated the Turks. The Turks breezily carry on with violations of Greek air space in the Aegean, angering the Greeks.

Davos, in a way, remains very much a private enterprise of the two Prime Ministers, who seem to have staked their prestige on it. Aides close to Mr Papandreu say that, unless Mr Ozal makes a gesture now or soon after the visit, the Greek Prime Minister's credibility might hit rock bottom.

They believe that nothing short of a commitment in principle to a timetable for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus would set the ship back on an even keel. The recent mobility in the Cyprus question should encourage such a move. This, combined with an undertaking to end air space violations, even if Ankara felt compelled to reassert publicly its disagreement over the width of the zone, would revive trust in the spirit of Davos.

What Mr Papandreu is willing to offer in exchange is not divulged in Athens. However, it is clear that Greece's consent for the release of European Community financing of 600 million Ecu to Turkey, could be one element in the equation that might allow the two feuding neighbours to resume their slow "no-war" course towards a lasting peace.

Leading article, page 17

Turkey sets its sights on EEC

From Rasit Gardilek, Ankara

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, who arrives in Athens today, will try to persuade his Greek counterpart, Mr Andreas Papandreu, that it would be in their personal interest to achieve a more tangible progress in the efforts to bring their two countries closer.

The excitement over their two summit meetings earlier this year has already waned after the unproductive meeting three weeks ago of the Greek and Turkish Foreign and Economic Ministers.

More importantly, the apparent insistence by Athens on concessions in Cyprus at the outset has narrowed Mr Ozal's room for manoeuvre and has, as he has repeatedly said it would, caused a hardening of Ankara's stand.

Local elections are approaching, but the Prime Minister is not much worried by possible agitation by the opposition parties, which are busy with their internal power struggles. He seems more preoccupied with the sched-

uled replacement of the President next year.

President Evren appears to have ambitions for a second seven-year term. While Mr Ozal was in New York for a UN General Assembly session — and reported secret talks with US officials on Cyprus — Mr Evren assured Mr Kanan Attal, the visiting foreign affairs and defence minister of the breakaway Turkish "republic of northern Cyprus", that the Cyprus problem could be discussed only as a package, and separate negotiations (in Athens) on the withdrawal of Turkish troops on the island "would be out of the question".

He drew an unprecedentedly strong attack from the Government's camp. A top aide of Mr Ozal accused him on Friday of abandoning his neutrality and meddling with the Government's Cyprus policy "in a vain attempt to get himself re-elected".

Mr Evren retorted at the weekend that he would not confine himself to the palace walls merely to rubberstamp

government legislation.

Mr Mesut Yilmaz, the Foreign Minister, just back from a Nato meeting in Madrid, said that the Turkish troops in northern Cyprus were providing security for the Turkish Cypriots and that it would be for Turkey to decide, "as a guarantor power", if and when to withdraw them.

He did not hide his disappointment with a report drafted by the UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, calling for the first time for troop withdrawals, and failing to refer to an earlier draft Cyprus settlement rejected by the Greek Cypriots.

Mr Ozal, meanwhile, has once again ruled out a direct meeting with President Vassiliou of Cyprus, who has finally agreed to meet Mr Rafi Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, in Geneva next month. However, he reiterated his commitment to an earlier proposal for an eventual meeting between the leaders of all the sides concerned, including

himself and Mr Papandreu.

Mr Ozal is trailing in opinion polls just six months after a solid election victory, and trying to cope with economic setbacks. He was seen by many observers as being not too keen on compromise in the thorny Aegean issues, such as the seabed disputes, differences on the width of the airspace and territorial waters, the division of defence responsibilities and control of sea and air traffic, as well as the militarization of some of the Aegean islands.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said recently that "Turkey will never give up its national rights and legitimate interests", in what seemed to be a bid to prepare the ground for an empty-handed return from Athens.

But Mr Ozal did not look bent on retreating with substantial results on Cyprus and the Aegean. His sole short-term target appears to be the elimination of Greek obstruction of Turkey's attempt to get EEC membership.

Big push to keep tough at the top



Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, stretching his muscles during a "fitness overhaul" for a group of 70 senior government officials at the weekend. The Prime Minister, aged 62, instigated the keep-fit

programme as part of his drive for a healthier and more productive government (Reuter reports). The group left Kuala Lumpur for Malaysia's cooler Genting Highlands, where they lived on a diet of fruit and vegetables and spent the

weekend doing physical exercises. "There won't even be sugar or cream for their coffee and tea," Dr Abdullah Abdul Rahman, of the Prime Minister's task force on productivity, was quoted by the *Malay Mail* as saying.

Little sign of Tamil compromise

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Indian troops set for long stay

There's a sour joke doing the rounds in Colombo. An Indian soldier — known as a *jawan*, a young man — tells his colleague who asks how long the Indian peacekeeping force will stay in Sri Lanka: "We will stay at least until my son goes to school."

The implication is that the *jawan* has fathered a child with a local Tamil girl in the north or east of the country, and that there is no chance of a troop withdrawal by the Indians for the next five years.

There was, it is true, a token withdrawal last week to help the electoral chances of the ruling United National Party, and it may have helped. But in reality no one believed that very many troops were going, and the party won the election by a comfortable margin anyway.

But as General Nalin Senaviratne, the commander of the Sri Lankan Army, told *The Times*, it would need the recruitment and training of another two divisions of troops before his men could hope to take over from the Indians, and that would take two to three years to achieve.

The Sri Lankan armed forces number around 32,000, and are fairly stretched dealing with a terrorist campaign

by a Sinhalese chauvinist left-wing group, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna in the south and west of the country. The Indians, by most recent counts, have around 52,000 troops here.

Moreover, Mr Ronnie de Mel managed — before being compelled to resign as Finance Minister after falling out with his party over the calling of elections — to cut one billion rupees (about £20 million) from the defence budget.

There is a belief among certain Indians that world opinion will impel Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to bring his *jawans* home. But Western diplomats here scoff at the idea, insisting that no foreign government will do anything on this matter to annoy the Indians.

There is also a belief that domestic pressure might persuade Mr Gandhi to withdraw. But again, there is no indication of such pressure except among a few opposition politicians, and there is no real sign of any groundswell of public opinion objecting to the continuing loss of life among the Indian Army's *jawans*.

The *jawans*, then, are only likely to leave if some agreement can be reached with the

principal Tamil separatist group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, under which it would surrender its guns and join the mainstream of politics. But there seems to be precious little sign of that either.

Surreptitious negotiations are reported to have been going on between the Indian authorities and the Tamil Tigers in Madras, where the former commander of Jaffna, Mr Sadasivan Krishnakumar, alias Kittu, is in exile.

However, many people here are sure that the negotiations will come to nothing. The Tigers' leadership is likely to repudiate any agreement reached by Kittu, and in any case are said not seriously to be interested in any settlement falling short of the establishment of an independent Tamil homeland.

There is also a feeling that they will not wish to participate in any election in which they stand a chance of losing. Caste and other factors are all likely to operate against them in a democratic poll.

Elections have just been held to seven provincial councils established in the rest of the country under the devolution of powers forced on the Government by the Indo-Sri

Lankan accord. They were boycotted by the principal opposition party and violently opposed by the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna gunmen. Now they must be held in the north and east to elect a joint council for the predominantly Tamil area.

A senior Indian diplomat last week assured me that elections will be held and that the Tamil Tigers are sufficiently cowed not to be able to interfere. Such optimism is derided by other observers, who forecast that the Tigers will threaten with death anyone who takes part.

"If they do not reject the LTTE now and take part in these elections," said another senior Indian, "then I fear it will be the end for the Tamils."

The situation is equally fraught for the ruling party. Elections are due soon, and such is the unpopularity of the Indo-Sri Lankan accord that the party is in danger of losing them. President Jayewardene, who will be 82 in December, is technically not allowed to succeed himself, but a committee has reported that a minor change in the Constitution could change that. Diplomats believe firmly that he will run again.

Law Report June 13 1988

Four elements to be dealt with in Medicines Act cases

Regina v Roussel Laboratories Ltd
Regina v Good
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Lord Justice Hogg and Mr Justice Peter Pain
[Judgment May 20]
In proceedings under section 93 of the Medicines Act 1968 it was important that the prosecution should be precisely stated so that the judge, in his summing up, could deal separately, if necessary, with the four elements, nature, quality, use and effect, laid down in section 93(7)(b) of the Act.

In the instant case the failure of the trial judge to deal more fully with the distinction between the four elements in his summing up did not amount to a misdirection in law as the defence had not asked for particulars of the element or elements relied on and did not complain at the trial that they were in any way prejudiced by the lack of particulars.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing the appeals of Roussel Laboratories Ltd and

Dr Christopher Saxty Good against their convictions on December 19, 1986 at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Cusack, QC and a jury).

Roussel Laboratories, an international pharmaceutical company, were convicted on four counts of issuing a false and misleading advertisement relating to a medicinal product and were fined £5,000 on each count. Dr Good, the medical director of Roussel Laboratories, was convicted on four counts of consenting and conniving at the issue of a misleading advertisement relating to a medicinal product and was fined £250 on each count.

Section 93 of the 1968 Act provides: "(1) ... any person who, being a commercially interested party, issues or causes another person to issue, a false or misleading advertisement relating to medicinal products of any description shall be guilty of an offence."

"(7) ... For the purposes of this section an advertisement ... shall be taken to be false or misleading if (but only if) —

(b) it is likely to mislead as to the nature or quality of medicinal products of that description or as to their uses or effects ..."

Mr Michael Corkery, QC and Mr Ian Crawford for the appellants; Mrs Helen Gindrod, QC and Mr David Ross for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE PETER PAIN, giving the judgment of the court, said that the charges related to the advertising of tiaprofenic acid, marketed by the first appellant under the name of "Surgam". It was a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug for the relief of pain and inflammation resulting from arthritis. Such drugs worked by inhibiting the synthesis of prostaglandins, chemicals released at the sites of inflammation or injury, which, among other things, were responsible for the discomfort experienced by arthritis.

Most of those drugs had side effects, particularly gastric irritation. That occurred because such drugs inhibited the prostaglandin which de-

fended gastric mucosa (prostaglandin).

There was no dispute that Surgam was a useful drug but the case arose out of a claim that Surgam operated in a special way by inhibiting the prostaglandins which caused pain without inhibiting prostaglandin. That was referred to as selective prostaglandin inhibition.

The claim was based on experimental work but it was challenged and by March 25, 1983 the second appellant was very doubtful about it but he allowed himself to be overborne and four advertisements appeared between April and June 1983 in respect of which the counts were founded.

The main ground of appeal was that the judge (i) had failed to direct the jury that "quality" in section 93(1) meant commercial quality or grade; (ii) directed them instead that it could mean its character, characteristics or an attribute; (iii) directed them, having regard to the words of section 93(7)(b), as being likely to mislead as to a

quality of medicinal products of that description and not likely to mislead as to the quality of medicinal products of that description.

When counsel developed his argument, however, it became clear that he was also taking a new point: that the failure by the judge to deal more fully with the distinction between nature, quality, use and effect, and to direct the jury separately as to which of those the evidence had referred, amounted to a misdirection in law.

Their Lordships rejected the contention that the word "quality" had the meaning attributed to it in the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and said that it would have been wrong for the judge to have directed the jury that it had to be confined to commercial quality or grade.

But the new point raised by counsel for the appellant had caused their Lordships some concern. This was the first prosecution under section 93 of the Medicines Act and they were conscious of treading new ground.

In many cases the four elements of nature, quality, use and effect in section 93(7)(b) might overlap but that did not preclude consideration of the precise way in which an advertisement might be said to be false or misleading.

Although in the particular circumstances none of the criticism which had been directed at the summing up could be justified and the appeals were dismissed, their Lordships wished to add that in future prosecutions under this section it would be desirable in the interests of everyone concerned that the particulars of the offence should contain with specific reference to section 93(7)(b), that was to say whether the likelihood of someone being misled by the advertisement was alleged to be as to one or more, specifying which, of the words "nature, quality, use, effects".

Solicitors: Rowe & Maw; Solicitor, DHSS.

Potential sentence is relevant to prosecution

Regina v Learmouth
Before Lord Justice Russell, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Auld
[Judgment June 7]

Those prosecuting a young offender for offences for which 12 months' youth custody might not be an adequate sentence should not invite magistrates to deal summarily with those offences and magistrates themselves should be vigilant not to do so. Such a matter should be dealt with on indictment.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Russell, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Auld) so stated on June 7 when allowing an appeal by Brian Learmouth against a total sentence of three years' detention imposed under section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 on July 10, 1987 in Nottingham Crown Court (Judge Pitchers) after his commitment for sentence under section 37 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 and section 56 of the Criminal

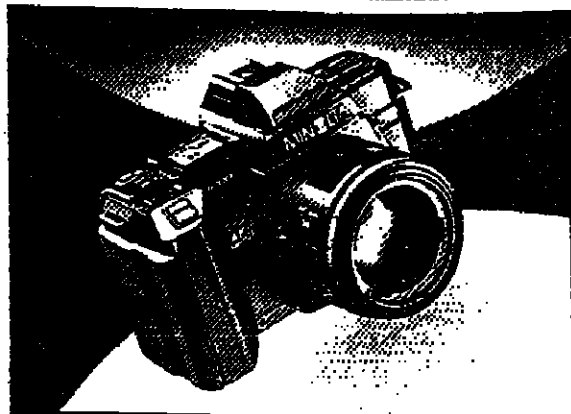
Justice Act 1967, on his conviction on a plea of guilty on June 16, 1987 before Mansfield Justices to assault with intent to rob and burglary. A sentence of 12 months' youth custody was substituted.

Mr J. E. R. Burgess, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

MR JUSTICE AULD said that the assault with intent to rob was a nasty one, which richly deserved a period of three years' detention. However, section 53(2) of the 1933 Act was not available to the crown court because the appellant had not been convicted on indictment.

The maximum sentence possible under section 7(1) and (8) of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 was one of 12 months' youth custody. It was quite clear that the magistrates here should not have dealt with this case summarily.

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What price your degree?

It is one of the ironies of higher education that the universities and polytechnics are not teaching the skills that many employers say they want... while the employers are not particularly interested in the subject students choose to study.

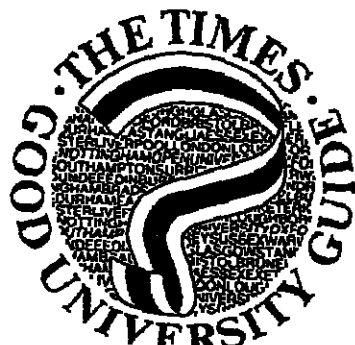
Commerce, which favours bright and personable generalists, has convincingly overtaken industry, with its overriding need for technical skills, as the main graduate recruiter.

However, commerce wants graduates with enterprise skills to analyse, plan, persuade and get things done. The Government, concerned that these are the very skills not being taught, is putting up £100 million over the next 10 years to encourage universities and polytechnics to build enterprise into their degree courses.

Much of the money will be spent on retraining lecturers. Anne Jones, the director of education programmes at the Manpower Services Commission, says: "Higher education must do more to develop initiative, leadership, communication skills, and the ability to work with people. We want learning to be more active, practical, based on experience and connected with the real world."

Meanwhile, the demand for graduates has never been higher. Of the 144,000 young people awarded degrees this summer, 86,000 go straight into the job market. More than 90 per cent are expected to find employment by December; almost all the rest will have a job within the next 12 months. Demand will, in fact, exceed supply: about 9 per cent of this year's graduate vacancies are expected to remain unfilled.

Nevertheless, some graduates find the going harder than others. While the subject studied is often



Most of this year's graduates will be in work by Christmas

But personal skills as much as a degree will have got many of them the job

Part 11: Firm offers

(but by no means always) immaterial to an employer, the class of degree and the institution where it was obtained can matter a great deal. Polytechnic graduates, especially if they do not have a specific skill, come off worst. Last December, six months after graduation, the unemployment rate among those who had studied English was 20 per cent; combined arts, 19 per cent; sociology, 18 per cent; physics, 18 per cent; and history, 17 per cent.

The same subjects appear on the roll of university graduates who are hardest to place, even though the unemployment rate is lower: sociology, 14 per cent; combined

arts, 13 per cent; English, 11 per cent; history 10 per cent; physics 9 per cent. Those who had least trouble finding a job were graduates in law, computer science, civil engineering and business. Their unemployment rate in December was 4 per cent or less. It made little difference whether they had studied at a university or a polytechnic.

Increasingly, employers are attaching more importance to graduates' personal skills than to their technical competencies. The accountants, Peat, Marwick, McLintock, will take on nearly 1,000 graduates this year at a starting salary of £9,350. Charles Tilley, the partner in charge, says: "We're not looking for particular qualifications. We want graduates who can get on with people, both within the firm and with our clients."

Most will come from universities, chiefly because accountants pay more attention than most to A level scores. Research has shown that those who get 12 points, the equivalent of three B grades, do best in the accountancy examinations. But Tilley emphasizes, as does every large employer, that his firm has no prejudice against polytechnics.

Peter Coles, group personnel director at Trafalgar House (100 graduate recruits this year at a minimum salary of £10,000), says: "We are looking for potential winners. The students with the best A levels go to university and the best is that certain universities - Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Bristol, Nottingham - provide the right ambience. Their students are educated rather than just trained to pass exams. We know the people we want: they hit you as soon as they walk in the door."

Of the 120 graduates Unilever will recruit this year (at an average salary of £11,000) 90 will be taken



The Final push: a group of students at the Forbes Mellon Library, Cambridge, study for degrees that will give them a passport to jobs

on regardless of what they studied. Very few, however, will have Thirds. The company claims there are more people with Thirds in the Cabinet than there are on its main board.

Martin Duffell, head of management recruitment, says: "It's not enough to be bright. We see lots of very bright people whom we couldn't teach to be managers in 100 years. What we're looking for are people who can analyse problems rapidly and accurately, who can work with other people, communicate with them and influence them."

Unilever puts its candidates through a series of aptitude tests and searching group exercises. Of those who do best, 40 per cent come from Oxford and Cambridge; 30 per cent from provincial universities; and about 20 per cent from polytechnics.

Marks & Spencer will take little interest in the subjects studied by nearly all the 190 graduates it is recruiting this year at salaries of up to £13,500. About 20 per cent will come from polytechnics,

particularly Leeds, Manchester, Leicester, Oxford and Trent, and the rest from universities where the company says it traditionally does well: St Andrews, Sheffield, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham and Reading. Paul Godwin, the recruitment manager, says: "It's a question of catch as catch can. The field has become so competitive that the biggest problem graduates have these days is deciding which offer to accept."

Like all big companies, Marks & Spencer has devised elaborate ways of discovering whether candidates have the right qualities. Godwin says: "We're more interested in management aptitude than academic achievement. No selection process is infallible but ours is very successful at identifying certain embryo skills: leadership, sensitivity, decisiveness, flexibility, stress tolerance. For example, we test whether candidates are any good at planning by asking them to talk us through an event that

they've organized, such as a summer ball."

NatWest, which is recruiting 250 graduates this year from any degree discipline at starting salaries of up to £10,900, says it has spent a lot of time and money identifying what makes a successful banker. However, it is not anxious to share its secrets. Rod Friend, the management development adviser, says: "If I told you what they are it would blow the whole system." NatWest says it recruits from every university and, increasingly, from polytechnics.

Even British Aerospace, whose graduate recruits are mostly engineers and computer scientists, puts a lot of effort into identifying those with what David Warren, the graduate recruitment manager, calls "behaviour characteristics appropriate to the company". He says: "We developed our methods in conjunction with the psychology department at Surrey University. We're looking for initiative, team work, communication skills, flexibility, problem analysis; the

same as everyone else, I suppose. "The institution they come from really doesn't matter. We do recruit a lot from universities such as Loughborough, Imperial College, Bristol, Manchester, Southampton and Cranfield Institute of Technology - but that's because they all teach aeronautical engineering." British Aerospace will take on 700 graduates this year at salaries of up to £10,500.

One statistic all employers know by heart is that the number of 18-year-olds in the population will fall by a third between 1985 and 1999. Another is that Japan produces two-and-a-half times more engineering graduates per head of population than Britain.

John Clare

TOMORROW

Engineering - is it a problem in the making?

ERRATUM

● This is the final week of our Good University Guide competition.
● Every day you have the chance to win a Cambridge Computer Z88 portable personal computer.
● Just spot the deliberate mistake in the daily question, and write the correct version.
● There are 15 Z88 computers to be won. Each weighs only two pounds, and comes with a full range of software.

There is a mistake in the following statement. What is it?
The magic numbers in physics are 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 98 and 126.

Cut out this coupon and send the answer to ERRATUM Day 11, 16 Whitehall Street, London EC8 2NG. Each day is a separate contest and requires a separate envelope. You must not send all your entries in one envelope.

ERRATUM

Answer: _____

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The closing date for all entries is last post on Friday, June 24, 1988. A prize of a Z88 portable computer will be awarded to the first correct entry opened for each day's question. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into. The winner will be announced in The Times on Friday, July 1.

A to Z

Student views are taken either from the *Alternative Prospectives* or *Student Union spokesmen*.

SHEFFIELD

Sheffield S10 2TN (0742 788555). Inquiries: Admissions Office.
Location: Extends from city centre to suburbs.
History: Medical school founded in 1828, charter in 1905.
Undergraduates: 8,843 (M/F 3:2).
Main areas of study: Medicine and Dentistry, Law, Electronic and Electrical Engineering and English. Popular: Business Studies, Medicine, Law and Architecture. Length of degree course: three to five years.
Special features: One of two oceanographic centres designated in Britain. Library recently refurbished. Science park.
Social life: Most first-years accommodated. Nuffield Theatre, which has its own rep company and attracts touring professional companies. Excellent sports grounds and sailing.
Student view: "The West Site is very attractive during the summer, but bleak in winter. Concert hall is acoustically close to perfection. John Hansard Gallery holds frequent exhibitions of contemporary art." Famous graduates: John Nettles (Gerard), George Thomas (Lord Tony) and Open days: No more this year.

STIRLING

Stirling FK9 4LA (0786 73171). Inquiries: Admissions Officer.
Location: Two miles north east of Stirling.
History: Scotland's first entirely new university for more than 300 years. Charter in 1967.
Undergraduates: 2,520 (M/F ratio 1:1).
Main areas of study: Business and Management, Biological Sciences, including unique degree in Aquaculture, English Studies, Accountancy and Economics. Length of degree: three to four years.
Special features: Academic year divided into two semesters, emphasis placed on part-time assessment, broad-based studies and flexibility. Changing course easy. Special facilities for disabled.
Social life: Places for more

SOUTHAMPTON

Highfield, Southampton SO9 5NH (0703 559122). Inquiries: Senior Assistant Registrar.
Location: Compact modern campus based in residential area but near Southampton Common and the New Forest.

than 1,800 students in halls and flats. Central restaurant brings together residents from different halls. MacRobert Arts Centre on campus has a theatre, art gallery, film theatre. Indoor swimming pool, large sports hall, golf course, watersports.
Student view: "Often quoted as Europe's most beautiful campus. Tightly-knit, friendly, relaxed. Somewhat incestuous atmosphere, counterbalanced by the close proximity of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Unique degree structure and continual assessment means life is very different from other universities." Famous graduates: Dr John Reid MP.
Open days: September 9.

STRATHCLYDE

McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ (041 552 4400). Inquiries: Admissions Office.
Location: In the heart of the city.
History: Founded as Anderson's Institution in 1796, still biased towards the sciences and engineering. Charter in 1964.
Undergraduates: 6,000 (M/F 3:2).
Main areas of study: Pharmacy (has the only university school of pharmacy in Scotland), Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Mechanical and Process Engineering, Arts and Social Studies, Business Studies. Length of degree: three to four years.
Special features: Assessment is by course work, exams, practical training and experience. Moving towards modular courses with a credit system. Excellent computing facilities, one of the largest business schools in Europe. Science park.
Social life: Most first-years can be accommodated. Early application is advisable. SU is the centre of nightlife with bars, discos, restaurants, laundry,

libraries and so on. A new sports complex is being developed.
Student view: "A number of new residences - modern well-equipped flats at reasonable rents. Private accommodation is expensive and difficult to find. Large SU and good sports centre, art gallery and garden festival site. Pubs very varied but some good student ones. Library limited and underfunded but academic facilities generally reasonable." Famous graduates: John Logie Baird, Sir Monty Finniston, David Livingston, John Reith.
Open days: September 12, 13.

SURREY

Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH (0483 571231). Inquiries: Undergraduate Admissions Officer.
Location: Compact modern campus overlooking Guildford. History: Founded in 1966. Emphasis on technology, science and engineering. Undergraduates: 2,918 (M/F 3:2).
Main areas of study: Electrical Engineering, Hotel and Catering Management, Civil Engineering and Linguistic & International Studies. Popular: Nutrition & Food Science, Psychology and Economics. Length of degree: three to four years.
Special features: All courses have a strong vocational basis and most include a year's training in industry, sometimes abroad. Even the more unusual courses - Dance in Society or Physics with Modern Acoustics - have a practical application. Science park.
Social life: All first-years can be accommodated. Sports popular. SU runs award-winning radio station and a weekly newspaper *Bare Facts*.
Student view: "Expensive, but London is only 35 minutes away by train. Excellent library facilities. SU provides good social life and a wide variety of entertainments."

Famous graduates: Alec Issigonis (designer of the Mini), Nabil Shaban (disabled actor). Open days: None this summer.

SUSSEX

Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RH (0273 606755). Inquiries: Admissions Officer.
Location: 200-acre campus four miles from Brighton. History: Founded in 1961.
Undergraduates: 3,300 (M/F ratio 3:2).
Main areas of study: English, History, Biology, Physics, Engineering and Computing. Popular: English with Media Studies, History of Art, Developmental and Social Psychology. Length of degree: three to four years.
Special features: Renowned for research into artificial intelligence. In 1989 introducing two new courses - Robotics and Automated Manufacture, and Molecular Genetics in Biotechnology. Most science subjects can be taken with a European language. Facilities for disabled students.
Social life: Most first-years are housed on campus. Generous number of small family flats. Brighton, with its antique markets and second-hand bookshops, is a delightful place for students. Arts centre, television studio, good sporting facilities include coaching in a wide variety of activities and a sports injury clinic.
Student view: "Students still fashionable, liberal to radically inclined, generally sophisticated. Campus life bearable if intensely dull at weekends. Probably the best place to spend three years doing a degree anywhere in the country." Famous graduates: Brendan Foster, Julia Somerville, Virginia Wade.
Open days: Visitors welcome by arrangement.
Tomorrow: Swansea onwards
Compiled by SARA DRIVER

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Writing in the current issue of the *US Journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Daniel St Louis and Inder M. Verma describe how they have grafted a piece of mouse skin carrying a human gene on to a laboratory mouse, and have found that the human gene functions normally.

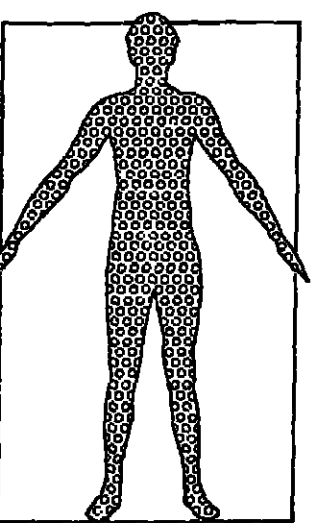
St Louis and Verma say their aim is a simpler method for replacing defective genes in people than those so far considered, most of which involve attempts to introduce cells carrying foreign genes into the bone marrow.

Despite the enthusiasm of the past several years, there has not yet been a single operation to cure a person of an inherited genetic deficiency. A formal procedure

for giving approval to gene therapy operations has been in place in the United States for two years, but there has been no serious application so far.

The delay is largely due to the difficulty of manipulating bone marrow cells, the chief targets of gene therapists. The aim is to cure genetic diseases such as haemophilia by introducing cells carrying missing or defective genes and arranging things in such a way that the cells will grow and proliferate throughout the life of the recipient. Bone marrow cells are obvious candidates, because they renew themselves as well as transforming into different kinds of blood cells, but liver cells have also been considered.

Only recently, skin cells (specifically, the cells called skin fibroblasts) have been recognized to have several advantages. They are accessible, so that skin grafts can be applied without major surgery.



Skin is also rich in blood vessels, so that secretions from skin cells can reach all parts of the body quickly.

One result, at least in the United States, has been an upsurge of interest in skin technology. The Massachusetts

Institute of Technology (MIT), for example, holds more than a dozen patents in the field, while several biotechnology companies have also declared an interest.

One company, BioSurface Technology, is developing ways to grow sheets of skin from a patient's own cells for repairing burns without fear of graft rejection. Another, Somatix, aims to develop the BioSurface technique for gene replacement therapy.

The company's first goal is to grow skin whose cells contain genes making medically useful substances such as insulin, human growth hormone or blood clotting factors, which would be released into the patients' bloodstreams.

The Salk strategy follows the same line. In the experiment now reported, the gene for human blood clotting factor IX (the lack of which accounts for a rare form of haemophilia) was introduced

into mouse skin fibroblasts by incorporating it into the genetic material of a virus capable of infecting the cells. The cells were then sewn into the loose skin in the back of a live mouse. Once implanted, the graft cells secreted human factor IX into the bloodstream.

Although the researchers found that the amounts of factor IX fell off after 10 to 12 days, they say this is the result of the immune reaction of the mouse to the foreign (human) protein. They presume there would have been no such reaction had graft and host both been human.

The immediate goal is to increase the output of protein from the grafted genes, which the researchers believe may be easier with larger animals than mice. They say tantalizingly that they have begun working on the gene therapy of a haemophilic dog.

Henry Gee

Continued on page 16

TIMES DIARY CLEMENT FREUD

A no-smoking aisle seat, far away from tobacco, please, I said to the lady at the check-in desk at Faro airport in the Algarve. On the journey out I had been given 3C — which was brilliant... until shortly before departure a man was put into 3B who explained that he had arrived too late to be put into the smoking section and would be getting out a lot to go and puff away in the loo. He did, very decently coming back for five-minute breaks between cigarettes. It does not actually make much difference whether you sit next to a person with a pipe in his hand or one smouldering with the detritus of the perpetual smoker.

Nothing like that on my flight back: instead there were two sisters in the row behind me competing to see who could kick the backs of the seats in front most often and a lady across the aisle containing her sunburn with frequent applications of what smelt like cat repellent. There is no moral in this tale.

Joyce Mokhesi is a student at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University. She is 28 and has been imprisoned in her native South Africa on suspicion of being a member of a banned organization. She speaks softly, with a slight accent, and I thought she said "for being a member of a bent organization". I told her that were this a criterion for incarceration in Britain, I and most of my fellow-nationals would be behind bars — me for belonging to the MCC and Equity, to name the first couple that spring to mind. Her crime was membership of the Christian Institute; she was cleared when it was found that she had joined before it was proscribed.

Joyce's brother, Francis, is one of the Sharpeville Six, who have been under sentence of death since December 1985 for having "common purpose" with other members of a crowd who killed a black councillor in the township, though having no direct part in the murder themselves, and whose fate hinges on an announcement in Pretoria today.

Aged 31, with a daughter of nine, he was a professional footballer. Joyce Mokhesi and the mother of 25-year-old Theresa Ramashomila, a waitress in Sharpeville before her arrest, are doing their version of the Grand Tour — financed by the UN Committee against Apartheid.

They travel from country to country, from foreign minister to foreign minister, begging for national condemnation of Pretoria's legal system, and pressure on President Botha for a retrial. To date they have seen the foreign ministers of Sweden, Holland and West Germany; met Senator Paul Simon in Washington and spent an hour with Madame Mitterrand and Paul Rocard in Paris. Tomorrow two MEPs have arranged for them to address a meeting of colleagues in Strasbourg; the text of their briefing will depend on the substance of today's statement. Sussex University is keeping Joyce Mokhesi's place open.

BARRY FANTONI



"No problem. Dorothy usually manages to do it anyway."

Channel 4 is doing a terrific job bringing racing down-market, comparable to that of the Japanese Jockey Club after the war when it barred people with ties or hats from attending what had previously been an elitist sport.

There is something for everyone (except possibly people interested in racing): Lord Oakley and his hat; Brough Scott playing the sort of man nice mothers dream about as a prospective son-in-law; Mr. McCrick, who has what might be described as natural timidity coupled with a distinctive dress-sense, and commentators who are determined not to say "I was wrong" and therefore pretend that the horse which has led from the start "has just taken it up".

I mind most one Mr. D. Thompson, clearly encountering teething troubles with his contact lenses, leaving us with the words "from Brough and I it's goodbye". The BBC, which retains the coverage of Ascot and my good wishes, has little to fear from the competition when it comes to serious coverage of the sport of kings, or grammar.

Boys called Elvis were the result of mothers' attachment to Mr. Presley. Very few Elvises currently occupy the maternity wards. Look out for a whole host of male children called Raud, Preben, Oleg and Lohar with the odd exhortation selecting Gianluca; come to think of it, Gianluca Smith has a nice ring about it. The European soccer summit, hogging our screens while Steve Davis is taking his fortnight in Peington, will throw up a galaxy of new names: Ruud Gullit of Holland, son of a Dutch mother and a West Indian father, is my selection to shine the brightest, to be the man of the competition.

The name sounds like an anagram until you try to find a 10-letter word with three "U"s and one "I". The man is not only a gift to the hairdressing profession but an athlete of supreme skill, an actor of considerable talent and a footballer who combines the genius of George Best with the temperament of Sir Geoffrey Howe.

I am delighted to learn of the knighthood for my friend Cyril Smith. When champion jockey Gordon Richards was similarly honoured in 1953, he became known as June 21st. The former Mayor of Rochdale, co-habitant of my Westminster office for 14 years, might earn the sobriquet New Year's Eve. Why? Answers on a postcard, please.

The loss of two million jobs in manufacturing industry since 1979 has been accompanied by the erosion of trade union bargaining power. It is with this fact very much in mind that the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union have been discussing a merger in March next year. The new union, embracing the whole of manufacturing industry, would probably be the largest, and certainly the most powerful, in Britain.

This is not the first time the Engineers and Electricians have talked merger. Back in 1889 the London Electricians approached the Amalgamated Society of Engineers only to be told that their members were not skilled enough to join the ranks of what was the most elite craft union of the day. They were given a copy of the ASE rule book and politely told to go and form their own union. They did.

The Electricians were again thwarted just after the First World War when an overwhelming vote to join the new AEU failed the legal requirement — by 1,000 votes — of a 50 per cent turnout.

When it comes to a merger ballot this time, members of the AEU and the EETPU will have the long-term growth and stability of our industries uppermost

in mind. Engineers and Electricians are kith and kin who work alongside each other in every industrial establishment, large or small, from the most basic technology to aerospace and nuclear power. It is their combined skills that keep Britain's industry on the move.

The metal and electric fences that have long protected the jobs of both trades are coming down under the onslaught of new technology. Demarcations are blurring, and "multiskilling" is increasingly accepted to meet the challenge of machines that can each cost a king's ransom.

Both unions welcome new technology, and demand the necessary training and their share of the benefits that it brings. A negotiating priority for the combined union will be obtaining job security and the highest standards of pay and conditions for the skills required to exploit it to the full.

It will also seek to even out the mismatch of privileges and benefits between blue and white-

collar workers. There is no justice, or logic, in erecting artificial barriers to the career progress of craftsmen.

The AEU and EETPU share a joint obsession with training. Since the collapse of skill training in Britain, they are the only unions to have set up technology training schools for their members. Such training is synonymous with the determination of the leaders of the two unions — which could only be fortified by merger — to meet the challenge of continuous change that the future holds for all branches of manufacturing and so contribute significantly to Britain's industrial regeneration.

The centrepiece of the new union's organizational objectives will be to forge strong two-way channels of communication between leadership, activists and members, involving increased participation by members from branch and workplace.

There was a lesson in democracy for the trade union movement in the "Government

Bill Jordan on the planned Electricians-Engineering merger

A union that makes sense

money for ballots" issue. In 1985 the TUC and, seemingly, every activist in the trade union movement, was telling the AEU it must say "no" to government money. We said at the time that our members alone decide our policy, and put the issue to a ballot of the whole of the union. Overwhelmingly they backed us in taking the money.

As the TUC moves inexorably to another crisis that could see a major split in the movement involving the suspension or expulsion of the EETPU, it should reflect on the ballot money issue and ask the pertinent question: how many of the nine million members of the affiliated unions have been asked if they agree with the right of unions to sign single-union deals, with or without arbitration? Few can doubt what the members' reply would be, if the public outcry over the Dundee Ford debacle is any guide.

Both wings of the Labour movement, industrial and political, must close their policy

credibility gap if we are to win back the three million trade unionists the TUC has lost or the voters whose desertion has cost Labour three elections.

The logic of an AEU-EETPU merger is very much at odds with others we have seen at late, for example the ludicrous linking of bank workers with sheetmetal workers and then boilermakers with solicitors. Now we hear that print workers may be getting into bed with train drivers!

The sad fact is that most mergers in recent years have been financially or politically motivated. The patchwork quilt of the general unions is no match for the strength of purpose of well organized unions for specific industries.

In a recent paper to the TUC Special Review Body, as president of the European Metalworkers' Federation, I pointed to the lessons to be learnt from the industrial unionism operating in Europe, which delivers to its members pay and conditions rivaling the best in the world.

It was the TUC which gave the successful blueprint of industrial unionism to West Germany after the war but was unable to impose it on its own members.

In the past 40 years the number of unions affiliated to the TUC has fallen from 186 to 87 as general unions have swallowed the smaller. But the process has not brought order or strength to the British union movement. Rather it is forced to look for solutions to problems caused by the general unions' unnatural spread. This is at the heart of the TUC's current agonizing. The proposed "Code of Practice" being drawn up by the Special Review Body for single-union agreements is a remedy for the symptoms, not the disease.

What other trade union movement in the world, having lost three million members and facing the growing evidence of non-unionism, would spend its time making decisions that will ensure the extinction of a third of a million members?

People talk of the politics of the AEU and the EETPU as being in the same mould. They are, with principles of steel tempered with pragmatism. Engineers and Electricians are people who make things work.

The author is president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Bernard Levin

When dogma means death

It is not known whether the late Mr. Stoffel van Niekerk, who not long ago died in a road accident at Germiston (hard by Johannesburg), was a supporter of his country's policy of apartheid. Nor, really, is the point relevant to the story I want to discuss today, though he, just before he died, might have felt that it was very closely relevant, indeed more relevant than anything that had ever happened to him in all the 53 years of his life. Mind you, even if he had been an opponent of his country's rulers and their rules, the same would be true. For that matter, if he had never thought enough about apartheid to make up his mind whether he approved of it or not, the subject might still have pressed itself upon him with no less urgency.

I think that covers all the possibilities: shall we proceed? Mr. van Niekerk's car crashed, and he was trapped in the wreck. As good chance would have it, three nurses materialized at the scene; they were on their way to their work at a nearby hospital. They immediately went to the injured man's assistance, and were about to give him the emergency treatment that might save him (and without which he could not be saved), when a traffic policeman appeared and ordered them to cease their ministrations and stand aside.

What happened then was described by one of the nurses: "I and my colleagues insisted it was urgent we give emergency treatment, but he adamantly refused. We watched helplessly for about fifteen minutes as the patient's condition deteriorated rapidly." When the patient's condition had deteriorated sufficiently, he died. In case anyone is interested in the details, the cause of death was respiratory failure. The nurses said it might have been prevented. An odd story, is it not? Don't worry, the explanation follows hard upon. Mr. van Niekerk was white. So was the policeman. But the three nurses were black.

South African hospitals are racially segregated; so, therefore, are ambulances and their staffs. A "white" ambulance had been

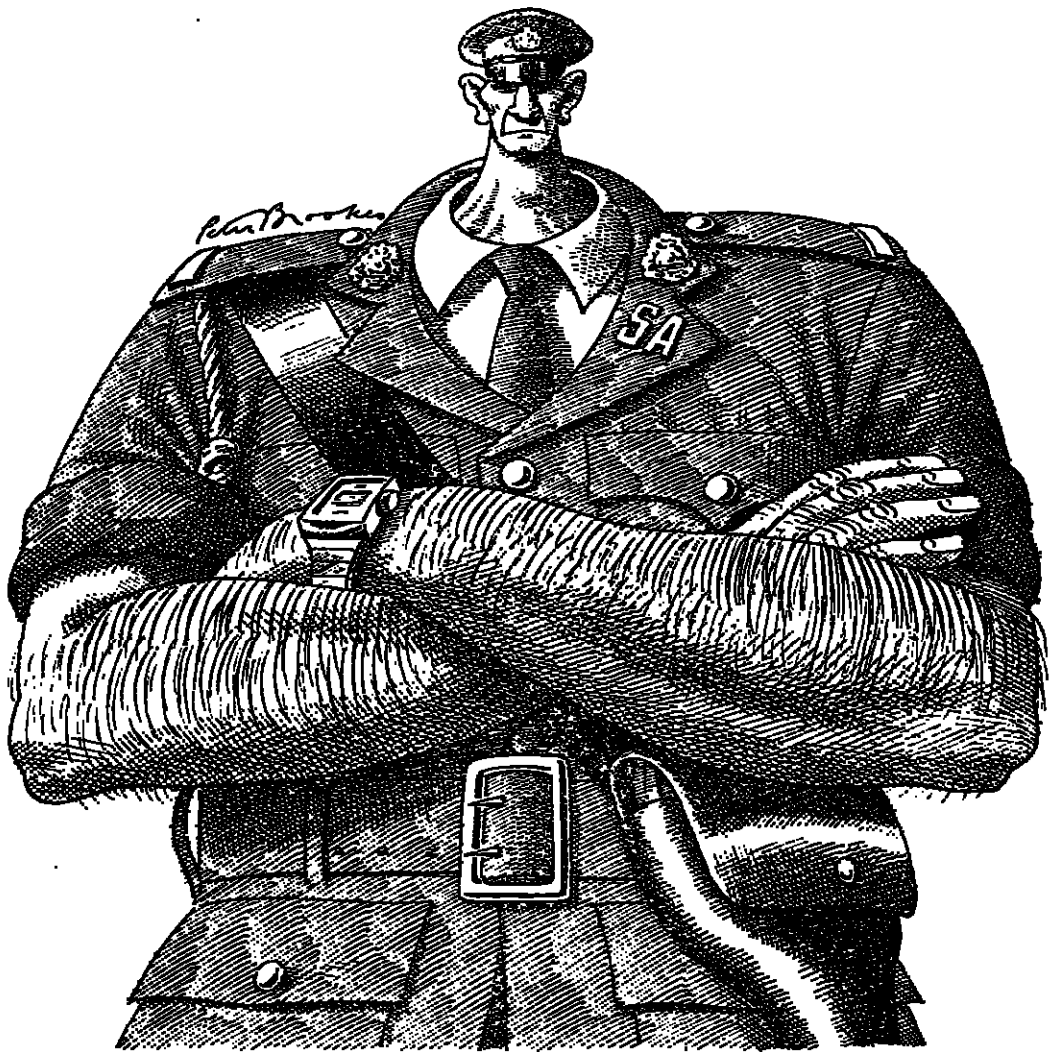
sent for, and was on its way to the scene of the accident; it arrived too late, but the policeman at least has the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. van Niekerk had suffered death, but not dishonour.

As it happens, I am almost certain that that is unjust to the policeman; let us consider him in more detail. I cannot really believe that he thought it right for Mr. van Niekerk to die rather than be saved by nurses of the wrong colour. Nor, even if he did think thus, can I believe he felt that Mr. van Niekerk would be eager, or even willing, to offer himself as a sacrifice on the altar of racial purity. What, then, did the policeman think he was about?

I think his name must have been Piet van der Merwe, and if it was, all is explained. Van der Merwe is the archetype of bone-headed Afrikaners, the man about whom all the Afrikaners — stupid jokes are told. (A sample: Policeman van der Merwe is taking an exam for promotion, and in the first-aid section one of the questions is: "What are rabies, and how do you treat them?" "Rabies are Jewish priests," says Van der Merwe, "and I treat them with contempt". It sounds better in an Afrikaans accent.)

It is not racism that will ignite the final conflagration, nor the ANC. It is Van der Merwe, the Great Bloody Fool of South Africa, who, if he is told that racial war has broken out, and that he must at all costs stick to his post, will go to a hardware store and buy a tube of superglue.

Just such a man — not evil, perhaps not even imbued with racial prejudice — was the policeman who helped to kill Mr. van Niekerk. The rules say that medical treatment of whites must be done by whites; it was not the policeman's revulsion at the thought of black hands touching white skin that led to such fatal intransigence, but his outrage at the profanation which breaking the rules implied. I don't imagine he even muttered



more than my jobsworth: the only notions inside his poor thick head were that the rules must be obeyed, and that he had an absolute, sworn-to, inescapable obligation to ensure that they were. And he did.

But if Van der Merwe can be excused on the ground that he has an IQ of about 36, the same cannot be said of those who framed the rules. Only the other day it was revealed that at the blacks-only Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto, 300 patients were sleeping on the floor because there was nothing else for them to sleep on, while nearby, in a white hospital, 1,000

beds were empty. Somebody is morally responsible for Mr. van Niekerk's death, and it is greatly to the credit of the dead man's MP, who is a member of Mr. Botha's National Party, that he raised the case in Parliament, and called for an inquiry.

Which is all very well, but the case, whatever happens now, illustrates to perfection the insanity that policies like those of South Africa invariably entail. Not long after the Nazis came to power in Germany there was a meeting of ministers; one of the items on the agenda was a proposal to segregate Jews in railway trains.

Goering, in expansive mood, suggested that there should be two Jewish carriages on each train, and when they were full "the Jews will have to stay at home". Whereupon Goebbels drew attention to the fallacy, suppose, he said, that the train was packed with good Aryans, many of them standing in the corridors, while the Jewish carriages had only a couple of passengers in them. Then the Jews would travel in luxury, and the proper folk in dreadful discomfort. The argument thereupon continued for a good while; I cannot remember how it was resolved.

The analogy should be clear. When you live by a creed as mad as anti-semitism or apartheid, real madness must inevitably creep into your arguments. You have to be truly deranged to spend an entire afternoon (quite possibly a sunny one) trying to accommodate Jews who wish to travel, and you have to be no less crazy so to arrange matters that a policeman will, obeying orders, watch a white man die in the presence of three black nurses who might save him, and forbid them to do so.

Whom the gods would destroy... But the South African authorities have no need of gods as they go seeking destruction; they are capable of destroying themselves, and everybody, and everything for many miles around, by their own efforts alone.

No doubt South Africa's rulers will have been embarrassed by the facts of Mr. van Niekerk's death, and I am sure that had President Botha been passing when the accident took place he would have overruled Van der Merwe without hesitation.

But would he see where lay the final cause of Van der Merwe, the thing, the terrible thing, the inexcusable thing, that led a human being, seeing another mortally injured, to prohibit his succour because, and only because, those present who were able and willing to save him had skin of a darker hue than his?

I doubt it. If you have stepped yourself for decades in a poison as vile as apartheid, you must inevitably acquire an immunity to it. The truth is that those in charge of South Africa's tragic destiny have rendered themselves unable to feel the shock of horror that the rest of us experience when something like this episode takes place. So they will say "Most regrettable" rather than "Thy brother's blood, crieth unto me from the ground", let alone "And death, shall have no dominion", and carry on. But there is now one more widow in Germiston.

Commentary • ROBIN OAKLEY

Caution be damned

A year on from its third election victory, the Government is embattled over the poll tax and the Education and Housing Bills. It has been forced to give ground on health service finances and social security changes and remains defensive about the social justice of the Budget.

Opinion poll evidence shows two-thirds of voters against such items on the Conservative agenda as the privatization of water and electricity or the replacement of student grants with loans. Yet nothing is likely to change as a result for the simple reason that we have a prime minister who has time and again proved wrong the arguments of the political establishment and who is therefore convinced that she is right and they are wrong once more.

Those 364 economists who, in a famous letter to *The Times* in 1981, predicted that Thatcherite economics would not result in lower inflation have much to answer for. Only last week Sir Geoffrey Howe prayed them in aid, recalling how his 1981 Budget had been scorned at the time, only to prove the bedrock of the economic miracle.

A new biography of the Prime Minister by Kenneth Harris provides a timely reminder of the odds over which Mrs Thatcher has triumphed and of the experience which now underlies her certainty. Harris compares her with Attlee, who also restructured British society and who set parameters for British politics which lasted 30 years after his premiership.

But Attlee never had his own

"ism". And while he had a Cabinet united in its objectives (if divided in its personalities) and support even among his opponents for a Keynesian reversal of the 1930s experience, she initially had only a minority of ministers with her.

Attlee took over at a time when the country looked optimistically to government to create a better postwar world. Mrs Thatcher took over at a time when people were assuming that the country's decline was permanent and asking if Britain was governable at all.

If the Tories appear in disarray today, think back to 1980 and 1981. There was uproar in the party after the deflationary 1981 Budget which took £4.3 billion out of the economy. The CBI leader, Sir Terence Beckett, called for a "bareknuckled fight" with the government. ICI ran its first deficit in history and inflation was still over 20 per cent. Poll support dropped to 23 per cent and there were inner-city riots in Brixton, Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol.

In July of that year only Sir Geoffrey Howe and Sir Keith Joseph lined up with the Prime Minister when the fractious Cabinet at last got the chance to discuss the economy in the public expenditure round.

The Foreign Office told her she could not get "our money" back from the Common Market. Mrs Thatcher handbagged her way through an EEC summit in Dublin and won its rebates.

Colleagues told that she could not achieve trade union reform after the Heath government's

defeat by the miners. She gave them three rounds of it and drubbed Arthur Scargill into the bargain. Denied much opportunity to discuss them at the Cabinet table, they derided her economic policies over the dinner table.

No wonder then that Mrs Thatcher now ignores more cautious Conservative voices telling her that she is going much too fast. She set out to bring down inflation, to curb the unions and to denationalize basic industries with basic slogans like "Stand on your own two feet". Unlike most governments, hers has kept its promises.

The process has not been comfortable for country or for Cabinet. As Harris writes: "To her, Cabinet members were her agents. They were there not to influence or inform government policy but to execute it." As she warned in advance, she did not have time to waste on internal arguments. Probably only a prime minister with her messianic streak, her belief in simple truths, her constant search for first principles could cleave a way through the doubts.

But if she was lucky in that General Galtieri's miscalculation on Britain's will to fight for the Falklands gave her the chance to display her resolution on the world stage and the near certainty of winning an election in 1983 which she had long looked like losing, it was not that unfair to her opponents. The Falklands war did demonstrate what was different about her.

And in 1987, after a year which included the Cabinet split

over Westland, the American bombing of Libya, the Land Rover row, Britain's isolation over South African sanctions and a host of other problems, it could surely be argued that she made her own luck with the economic achievements which secured last year's election victory and which polls show the public expects to continue.

As Harris writes: "The combination of high growth and low inflation is a task that every post-war government has set itself since the 1950s and only Mrs Thatcher's governments have consistently managed."

As she gloated, this year's Budget "represented the defeat of everything Labour thought was permanent in political life". And, like her style or not, she has given a clear ring once again to Britain's voice in the world.

The line between courage and conviction on the one hand and pig-headedness and intolerance on the other is a fine one. Concern with social cohesion has yet to match the economic achievements. The Tories won last year with their lowest post-war vote. And the question of how long Thatcherism will survive her passing is an open one.

But as Mrs Thatcher ploughs on with building popular capitalism and destroying the dependency culture, there is no question about her will. And you need only examine the speeches of Bryan Gould or Paddy Ashdown to confirm that today's political agenda is the one she has set.

*Thatcher (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £12.95).

JUNE 13 ON THIS DAY 1815

THE KING OF ROME

(From the Notes to M. Lafont D'Aussan's *Poésies Fugitives*) It is known at Rome, as well as at Paris, that this enigmatic infant does not at all belong to the house of Austria, and that he is nothing else than a supposititious child.

The delivery of Maria Louisa, in spite of the most delicate precautions, was extremely difficult; and there was a moment when the Princess was supposed to be lost. With the permission of her "august spouse", they made use of instruments, and this skilled operation effected the delivery. The mother was saved, but the little girl which she brought into the world was dead before its birth; its body was entirely mutilated, and a valet de chambre was ordered to bury it with the most profound secrecy.

However "the Emperor and King" wanted a son at all events. As he is naturally sufficiently resolute he had taken measures beforehand, and Cambréres, the virtuous prop of his dynasty, changed for him the girl into a boy. It was kept in reserve in an adjoining closet, and when the Princess had a little come to herself, they told her with confidence — "Here is the fine Prince whom you have given to us." This Prince was entirely innocent of all that Maria Louisa had suffered; she, however, reproached him with tenderness, and embraced him for the first time. The King of Rome was, on this day of his birth, more than a fortnight old; everybody cried out at the size of his head and chest; but it was generally agreed, that a Prince, who was born a King, ought to be sufficiently strong to support his crown.

A secret of this importance could not remain long a secret, especially in a Court where the master was feared by all, without being esteemed by any. After the fall of Buonaparte, the confidants separated, domestics talked, and the surgeon Dubois was solemnly questioned. Pressed by a thousand objections, and by his conscience, he confessed that he had not delivered Maria Louisa, and that, after having waited some hours in an antichamber he had merely signed the process verbal *pro forma*. It was Madame La Chapelle who attended the Austrian Princess on this occasion; she is at the head of the hospital called *La Maternité*; she has declared to several persons that she believed that she saw a dead child brought into the world, mutilated either by its sufferings, or by instruments.

The fair nurse *De Montrouge* immediately penetrated into this cunning adventure; and as she is frank and plain, she could not help smiling when they spoke to her of Napoleon the second. Her nurse-child appeared to her immense at the first. "He speaks clearly," she said, "and so do I."

AN I... Most national laws on copyright... The Government's... The law on home video... process copies for more... proposed to the crimina... carefully, invite the p... Small busting in to se... the Muppet Show. But... holders of copyright... able to bring civil action... would rule out altogether... television programmes... regularly breaking the... without even knowing it... legal possession of a vid... normal television. Sug... copies for personal use... As such a law could... clearly needs to be d... new 28-day rule soun... programmes — whether... made into videos for ge... it is hard to imagine... pleasure, will now part... An alternative...



1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

PROVINCIAL VIOLENCE

For some months, the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, has made it clear that he regards violence outside the metropolitan areas as one of the subjects which cause him most concern. In that sense, the report on the increase of violence in small towns and rural areas, which has been produced on behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers, will have told him little he did not know.

The value of the report, compiled by Mr Brian Hayes, the chief constable of Surrey, is that it leaves no room for doubt or scepticism about the scale and nature of the problem. It reveals for instance, that there were 251 incidents of group disorder, damage and assault in these areas last year, involving over 5,600 police officers and an estimated 36,000 members of the public. More than 2,000 arrests were made.

The acts of violence causing particular concern are those committed by young people, usually under the influence of drink. Alcohol was a factor in 90 per cent of the incidents and 70 per cent of those arrested had been drinking. Violence, which is notably high at weekends, is particularly evident in the areas which are most prosperous, especially the southern counties and those towns with growing industries and employment. It involves young people who are described as affluent.

This evidence clearly contradicts the common assumption of a causal relationship between poverty and violence — which often carries the implication that, if only deprivation could be eradicated, violent crime would fade to insignificant proportions. Though this fashionable conviction has dominated much of the rhetoric on inner cities, the reality is that a tendency to violence in some individuals may be triggered by very different circumstances. Poverty and joblessness may lead some to crime — but not the great majority. Correspondingly, affluence can tempt a minority of young people to a kind of violence which seems socially fashionable.

Apart from money and alcohol, its common characteristics are recklessness and a disdain both for decent social standards and for the

authority of the police — who are themselves often its victims. The use of dangerous weapons, like broken glass, are also an alarming feature of these outbreaks.

The police in the affected areas call for more manpower. But it seems clear that increased manpower on any practical level would not in itself be enough. This is because the outbreaks are sporadic and unpredictable, and because the police forces cover such large areas that it is difficult, and often impossible, to reach the scene early enough. In an inner city, it is much easier to call up reinforcements quickly.

One obvious answer would involve some kind of task force. But that begs the question of where it might be based. While some reorganisation of tactics is clearly called for, the cure must lie with society itself. Parents, schools, the media and the entertainment industry all have to share the responsibility.

Some of the young, who earn so much more money than their parents did, have to contribute little, if anything, at home. They may lack the mental or educational resources to cope with all their money and leisure time, so that their hands, when idle, quickly turn to mischief.

Although most of them come from stable backgrounds, they are not constrained by the traditions of socially acceptable behaviour. They may find the anti-hero more exciting than the hero. Though described as affluent, they are by no means rich. They would appear to be well-paid young people, with jobs which do not demand very high qualifications.

These, however, are only impressions which are formed from reading the evidence set before one. No firm statistical information is available about the background of the affluent offenders. The Government would therefore be wise to start assembling information about the kind of young people involved — their ages, occupations and common characteristics. Meanwhile, the disorder of affluence is a reminder that young people tend to live up to the expectations and images set them as examples. It is probably here that society is most seriously at fault.

MR OZAL GOES TO ATHENS

When Turkey's Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, arrives in Athens today, he will be the first leader of his country to do so for 36 years. That is a strange record for two countries which are supposed to be Nato allies. Fifteen months ago they even hovered on the brink of war, following their latest confrontation in the Aegean. Alarmed, Mr Ozal and his Greek counterpart, Mr Andreas Papandreu, set to work to repair their relationship. This week's visit is one small measure of their achievement.

But their dialogue now needs to show results. This will be their third meeting to be conducted in the "spirit of Davos" — the location of their historic Swiss summit five months ago. And their constituencies are already growing impatient. At Davos they agreed to concentrate on minor measures, to build confidence between them, before turning to the major points of difference.

Committees were established, their foreign ministers have met and a number of useful agreements have been signed. But they will soon run out of conversational topics, unless they turn now to the main divisive issues, over rights in the Aegean Sea and the future of Cyprus.

The trouble is that their positions are still far apart. On the dispute over the Aegean continental shelf, for instance, they cannot even agree on the procedures. The Greek government would like to take it to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, in the belief that international law is on their side. The Turks would prefer to settle it through direct negotiation, in the hope of reaching a realistic compromise.

The Cyprus issue is still more complicated. It was the 1974 crisis there which saw relations between them plunge to their lowest level. A slow improvement led to the start of a fresh dialogue in the summer of 1983 — which broke up later that year after the unilateral declaration of independence by the self-styled Turkish

Republic of Northern Cyprus. The future of the island's constitution is technically a matter for the Cypriots themselves. But two of the most intractable associated issues, the withdrawal of Turkish troops and civilian settlers, clearly fall within the scope of the Davos process.

Although Mr Ozal and President Evren of Turkey have recently ruled out the prospect of imminent withdrawal, a timetable — conditional on progress towards a settlement — might be negotiable. As Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, is preparing to launch a new peace initiative on Cyprus, a constructive move by Turkey would improve the country's international image.

This could be counterbalanced by a sensible compromise over a number of related issues in the Aegean. Last month, Greece agreed to postpone a military exercise until after a Muslim festival was over. But this show of good will was accompanied by a protest over alleged Turkish violations of its 10-mile airspace (Turkey says the limit should be only six miles). The re-establishment of communications between the two air forces, for the first time since 1974, would be one constructive move welcome to Nato.

Both Prime Ministers have good reason to accelerate progress. Mr Ozal wants to remove all obstacles to Turkey eventually joining the European Community. As for Mr Papandreu, he will have to fight an election within twelve months. The success or failure of the Davos process will become an increasingly important issue as the months go by.

So far the process has rested on the personal initiative of the two Prime Ministers and it needs a broader base now to survive. It must be hoped that they can start building one this week. But they deserve some patience too from their electorates, who might come to regret it later if the spirit of Davos were allowed now to evaporate.

AN UNENFORCEABLE LAW

Most national laws on copyright are based on the international Berne Convention which was signed at the end of the last century. For much of the time since then, countries have been struggling to keep up with the pace of change in a technological age. Not surprisingly, therefore, the law has frequently been made to look an ass.

The Government's latest moves to amend the law on home videos, making it illegal to possess copies for more than 28 days, are a good example. Since they concern the civil as opposed to the criminal law, they do not, mercifully, invite the prospect of the Flying Squad bursting in to seize illegal stockpiles of the Muppet Show. But, in theory at least, the holders of copyright — the BBC, for example, or the film distribution companies — will be able to bring civil actions founded on them.

A strict interpretation of the law as it stands would rule out altogether the copying of most television programmes. This means that virtually everyone with a video recorder is regularly breaking the law, almost certainly without even knowing it. After all, the perfectly legal possession of a video recorder, linked to a normal television, suggests to the ordinary non-legal mind the right to make and retain copies for personal use.

As such a law could not easily be enforced, even if one wished to do so, the existing code clearly needs clarifying and updating. But the new 28-day rule sounds little better. Many programmes — whether documentaries, minor sports, classic films or serials — have not been made into videos for general hire or purchase. It is hard to imagine that those who have carefully made copies for their personal pleasure, will now part with them or dispose of them voluntarily.

The Government in respect of sound cassettes, is that of a levy on all blank tapes, with the resulting funds being distributed among the recording companies. The disadvantage of this is that it would penalize those who need the audio or visual tapes for educational reasons, including the deaf or blind who have learned to depend on them.

The Government has probably no intention of trying to enforce the new code *in toto*, any more than it has enforced the present one. It will simply sit on the statute books, while most people will continue their copying unmolested. The copyright owners will have seen the basic principle reinforced, and will be content to proceed only against those who advertise their video libraries for sale or commercial viewing.

There is, of course, a problem to be dealt with. The Berne Convention and the laws which spring from it, are directed not at the ordinary video owner, but at commercial pirates who copy not just video and audio tapes, but records and books as well, for resale. This practice has reached such a scale in parts of Asia that the profitability of legitimate companies has been gravely damaged. In India, the commercial screening of illegally made film videos to large audiences is undermining the cinema industry.

Laws stemming from the Berne Convention should clearly be aimed, not at the making of video copies *per se*, but at their sale or other forms of commercial exploitation. A strengthening of the law against the unlicensed sale or commercial screening of video copies, would be both just and relatively enforceable. The Government should accompany this with a move to have the Berne Convention clarified, to allow copying for purely private viewing. This would seem to be the most sensible way forward.

Growing need to invest in roads

From Lord Nelson of Stafford
Sir, A year ago I chaired a House of Lords Science and Technology Committee inquiry into innovation in surface transport. All the evidence given to that inquiry strongly supported the warning note sounded by the Director-General of the CBI in your pages last Saturday (June 4).

In the evidence it submitted to the House of Lords, the Department of Transport estimated that junction delays cost the country £2 billion a year, drivers' routing errors a further £1.6 billion, and road accidents £2.8 billion. These figures indicate the scale of the Government's own estimates of savings which might be realised by investment in new technology.

The committee found no lack of technology to tackle such problems. For instance, the United Kingdom leads the world in the development (though not necessarily the deployment) of information technology to improve conditions on existing roads. So what is wrong?

The use of such technology does not necessarily need planning consent, but it does need investment. A significant part of that must be public investment, on behalf of the whole community and this seems to be what is lacking.

It is not only the efficiency of the individual modes of transport which matters. Efficient interchange between modes is crucial. The encouragement of coordination between modes is again a public responsibility, resting with the Department of Transport.

As John Banham says, the Channel Tunnel will be a challenge in this respect if the nation as a whole is to benefit to the full. It appears that at the moment the French are pushing ahead with plans to exploit the tunnel much faster than we are.

The committee tried to convey this message over a year ago, but with little success. Therefore I welcome John Banham again drawing attention to this danger.

Yours sincerely,
NELSON OF STAFFORD,
Committee Office,
House of Lords,
June 9.

Joining the EMS

From Sir Ian Morrow
Sir, Sir Alan Walters (June 3) makes some trenchant points against Britain joining the EMS and in the course of so doing, he makes the wholly unsubstantiated statement that interest rates of say, 4 per cent would lead to a credit and money supply explosion and inflation in the UK, but accepts that a 3.5 per cent interest rate for Germany is a good thing.

This is a statement that has been often repeated by many economists and is blindly accepted by the Treasury.

Perhaps Sir Alan could explain why in his opinion the German and British economies would react in a markedly different fashion to low interest rates?

Yours faithfully,
IAN MORROW,
2 Albert Terrace Mews, NW1,
June 9.

Rescue alarms

From Mrs Sheila Jones and Mrs Carole Kerr
Sir, We are respectively senior occupational therapist and senior physiotherapist on a geriatric orthopaedic rehabilitation unit, in which, as a routine measure when a patient will be returning to live alone and is maybe at risk of falling, the community care alarm system is available.

It is a pendant-type system, under the management of the social work department, and can either be a temporary alarm, issued for three weeks, or a permanent alarm, for which there is a waiting list. Even the pro-

Plight of Christians in Malaysia

From the Editor of Christian Herald

Sir, I have just returned from a fact-finding visit to Malaysia where I was particularly alarmed at the plight of Christians being held in detention without trial since October by the Islamic Government. It seems that the continuing breaches of human rights in Malaysia must be bringing Islam into ill-repute, and I wonder if this is of concern to Muslims?

Thirteen detainees from several Christian denominations were arrested in a major sweep at the end of October on a variety of charges, including causing racial tension. Some were released in March, but it is disturbing that months later, this group of scapegoats (most of them family people with church or business responsibilities) still languish in a remote jail.

No doubt many of the restrictions in Malaysia seem quite reasonable and logical from the Muslim point of view. However, when viewed from the Christian side, they are far more ominous and must surely add to rather than reduce racial tension. May I list some examples:

Rescue archaeology

From the Chairman of English Heritage
Sir, In recent letters (Professor Frere, May 18, and Harvey Sheldon, Chairman of Rescue, May 28) doubt has been cast on the resources and will of English Heritage to provide an adequate response to the archaeological problems caused by the Department of Transport road programmes.

There is no lack of will in English Heritage to help with the most important sites threatened with destruction by road schemes. We spent more than £250,000 last year on such schemes — out of our expenditure of some £7.5 million on archaeological projects — compared with the £100,000 specifically transferred from the Department of Transport budget to our grant in aid for this purpose. The

1. Traditional religious words, many in use before Islam began, are now banned to non-Muslims in several Malaysian states.

2. Attempts by expanding Christian churches to build or extend premises or find meeting places are frustrated at every turn.

3. Almost any mention of Christianity by word or print to Malays has been made a criminal offence, resulting in fines or prison, or both.

4. Christian welfare groups are not allowed to care for poor Malays as this is seen as "toecion" or "promoting Marxism".

5. The news media, fearful of losing their Government licence, carry inflammatory criticism of Christian activity but never allow a reply.

In a year when a delegation of Muslims in the UK found Mrs Thatcher open and sympathetic to their concerns, is it not time we saw a similar attitude in Muslim-dominated countries?

Yours sincerely,
COLIN REEVES, Editor,
Christian Herald,
Dominion Road,
Worthing, Sussex,
June 8.

potential bill for rescue excavations is also regularly reduced by discussion between ourselves and the department to determine routes which will cause least archaeological damage.

That said, it remains true that the demand for rescue funding in advance of road schemes cannot be met without reducing our support for other archaeological projects and conservation priorities. Along with Professor Frere and Mr Sheldon, we look to the Secretary of State for Transport to take full account of those costs in the allocation of future resources and have made our representations accordingly.

Yours sincerely,
MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU,
Chairman, English Heritage,
Fortress House,
23 Savile Row, W1,
June 8.

Fox Talbot year

From the General Manager, Royal Mail Stamps and Philately
Sir, I write in reply to the letter published on June 7, regarding the request for a stamp to mark the 150th anniversary of the invention of photography by William Henry Fox Talbot.

We receive hundreds of requests for special stamps and we have to be selective as we limit our sets to about eight each year. We also aim to vary our programmes and the anniversary of Fox Talbot's actual discovery was commemorated through a set of film and photog-

Choir losses

From Mrs Elizabeth Roche
Sir, It is highly likely that the root cause of the virtual disappearance of choral activity from today's secondary schools, referred to by Mr Fairbairn (June 7), is the abandonment of singing at sight as the principal ingredient of musical education.

Though initially favoured at least partly for financial reasons (in the days of payment by results a class who sang from the notes was "worth" twice as much as one which sang by ear) the systematic cultivation of sight-singing from the infant school upwards enabled school choirs to reach remarkably high standards.

One such choir, from the Farmer Road Girls' Elementary School, Leyton, East London, even carried off first prize in an open female-voice class at the 1910 Blackpool Festival. This was an exceptional achievement, but there is no doubt that school choralism was an extremely flourishing activity until its position began to be undermined by the growth of musical appreciation, aided and abetted by the gramophone.

The more recent emphasis on instrumental work has only accelerated a decline which began some 60 years ago. It may be too late to arrest it now, but it might be interesting to see whether the wholesale reinstatement of Sol-fa modulators in primary classrooms would produce a beneficial effect.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH ROCHE,
35 Geoffrey Avenue,
Neville's Cross, Durham.

Runway need

From the Chairman of the Air Transport Users Committee
Sir, BAA pic has assured the House of Commons Transport Committee that no new runway capacity will be needed in southern England until 2000 (report, June 8).

The process must be started now. The development of a multi-airline competitive aviation industry is Government policy and will be of great benefit to the user. Such a policy in the South-east can only be realised at Heathrow and Gatwick, both of which are full. As things stand at present, Stansted will not meet this need. Runways take many years to plan and develop; 2000 is less than 12 years away.

The air transport user needs assurance that the facilities will be provided to cater efficiently, comfortably and safely for forecast demand and for the elected government's policy. The industry, air traffic controllers and their customers need to know now.

Constitutionally there is no question at all of democratically elected assemblies having to prove their worth (indeed, the lesson of history is that democratic assemblies on the whole take power).

The point is that there is a democratic deficit, and in today's European Community there is in the end only one satisfactory way of filling it, through the European Parliament as a counterweight to the Council of Ministers.

Yours,
CHRISTOPHER JACKSON,
8 Wellmead Drive,
Sevenoaks,
Kent,
June 6.

Getting it right

From Mr O. Troughton
Sir, Mr Ordish (June 1) writes that he never gets letters saying "Can you fix it for 17". Certainly, this construction occurs in speech. For instance in a recent television programme about social security in Bristol, a woman said: "Why are you doing this to 17?" and in his book, *The worm forgives the plough*, John Stewart Collis has a farmer saying "I've had a book written about 17".

Yours faithfully,
O. TROUGHTON,
Wylde Green,
Carleton Road,
Pontefract, West Yorkshire,
June 1.

A proper place for homework

From the General Secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers

Sir, Mr E. Armitage (June 8), in presenting his case against school homework, provides a couple of powerful arguments in its favour.

He says that homework separates the swots from those who do not care. So does the public examination system. Does he want to abolish that?

What the education system of this country needs is a more thorough testing of children's determination to learn, not an elimination of what explores and extends their inner resources.

Mr Armitage also says that homework causes friction between children and their parents. So do a good many other things, like the way young people behave and what time they choose to come home at night.

Good luck to every parent who fights the good fight against relaxing demands upon children just because they cause friction.

Mr Armitage tells us he is a former headmaster. No wonder the young people of this country are running wild.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAWSON,
General Secretary,
Professional Association of Teachers,
99 Friar Gate,
Derby,
June 8.

From Mrs Jean Le Maitre
Sir, How I agree with Mr Armitage! Homework should be renamed "own work" and time allowed for it to be done at school. Perhaps it could be supervised by teachers using the time to correct "own work" from other days. This arrangement might also benefit working parents, whose working day could continue for a little longer.

Yours sincerely,
JEAN LE MAITRE (parent),
20 Fulwood Hall Lane,
Preston, Lancashire,
June 8.

raphy stamps we issued in 1985. We are planning to mark the anniversary however, by featuring Fox Talbot on the covers of two stamp booklets.

We also give a bursary through the Royal Society of Arts to students for the design of a postage stamp and are offering an additional bursary next year for a photographic approach in order to commemorate the anniversary.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH FISHER,
General Manager,
Royal Mail Stamps and Philately,
33 Grosvenor Place, SW1,
June 10.

People's law
From Viscount St Davids
Sir, We had a Jarndyce v Jarndyce case (leading article, June 8) in my mother's family some years ago. It had run for 52 years, with no hope of ending. I was asked to end it, and did in a month.

I called a tea-party of all those concerned, and asked them if they wanted their money or their rights. The first would be quick and easy, the second take another fifty years and only end when the assets had been exhausted. They asked for the money.

I found an assessor and asked him for an estimate, as close as he could, of the cash value of each claim, and got all claimants to sell their rights, without further examination, to a senior member of the family, who then, as the owner of everything, asked for payment out of court, got it, and paid them all. End of case.

Sometimes a little common-sense is worth more than an exact following of legal practice.

Yours faithfully,
ST DAVIDS,
House of Lords,
June 8.

Russian dissident

From Mr A. L. Jones
Sir, In his "London Diary" column (June 3) Michael Heseltine incorrectly states that Dr Anatoly Koryagin "defected" from the Soviet Union and "blew the whistle on the treatment of dissidents".

In fact, Dr Koryagin "blew the whistle", at great personal risk, without defecting, as a result he spent many years in Soviet psychiatric institutions and prisons, and was only freed and allowed to emigrate to Switzerland just over a year ago, after a major campaign in the West calling for his release.

Besides his inaccuracy, Mr Heseltine trivialises Dr Koryagin's bravery.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. JONES,
28 Rosemary Gardens, SW14,
June 3.

Exit, a player

From Mr A. Montague Browne
Sir, Might it not be timely to reinstate the separate entrances and changing rooms for "Gentlemen" and "Players"?

Admission to the former would not necessarily be governed by birth and education but at present I fear that it would be rather a lonely place.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY MONTAGUE BROWNE,
46/47 Pall Mall, SW1,
June 10.

THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Pursuing the trivial

The BBC was beastly to the South African Government last week. First they showed a documentary about the torture of black children by the security forces. Then, on Saturday, on BBC2, they broadcast *The Nelson Mandela Birthday Concert*.

A leader in this newspaper that day spoke of "the new banality which yokes pop music extravaganzas to political crises or national suffering and trivialises serious issues." But was the concert a trivialisation which ignored the reality of South Africa, or was *The Times*, which was criticized from the stage during the concert, providing misplaced comfort for a morally lost cause?

Certainly, there was trivialisation to be found among the fascinating mix of multi-racial music - particularly in some of the comedy sketches. When introducing a black South African singing group to the mainly white audience, Richard Attenborough talked of apartheid denying exposure to black performers, only for the BBC to cut away during the singing to an interview with the (white) lead singer of Simple Minds about his opposition to apartheid.

But it is dangerous for political or intellectual elites to scorn or to underestimate popular expressions of resentment against basic injustices. As Iran showed the CIA, experts who bolster evil to avoid greater evil can be proved politically more naive than ignorant moralising outsiders.

Furthermore, as we were reminded by the self-destructive struggle of the intransigent boss and strike leader (marvellously played by Peter Vaughan and Timothy West) in last night's powerful production of John Galsworthy's dated, over-schematic, but still poignant drama, *Strife* (BBC2), individuals may be serious politics with trivialities, but a political vision which is too high in its seriousness to heed the suffering of mere individuals, is guilty of a far worse trivialisation.

Andrew Hislop

Bryan Appleyard examines the origins and prospects of the new Design Museum, officially unveiled in London today

Roof on, oven gloves off



No chunky-cut marmalade will be sold here: Stephen Bayley in the shell of the new museum, which is situated just to the east of Tower Bridge

Whether or not you agree with it, it is impossible to deny its popular success. Over the four years that the Boilerhouse lived in the bowels of the V & A, its exhibitions became some of the most popular in London. Bayley covered Sony electrical products, packaging, youth culture, Coca-Cola and clothes by Issey Miyake. In doing so, he received 16,000 column inches of press coverage and, in the case of Coca-Cola, he produced an exhibition that was up there among the record breakers like Tutankhamun at the British Museum, Post-Modernism at the National Gallery and Fabergé at the V & A.

But the idea was always to find a permanent home, and this emerged in the midst of the Butler's Wharf development. Commercially this was a typical London Docklands operation, involving converting warehouses into flats and producing the classic Eighties mix of shops, wine bars and craft workshops. The scheme was to be designed by Conran Roche - the man from Habitat and the man

from Milton Keynes had by now teamed up to form an architectural practice.

In one corner of the Butler's Wharf site was a poor, Sixties concrete frame building overlooking the river which, bad as it was, could be more cheaply converted than knocked down and rebuilt. This was to be the Design Museum. The Boilerhouse closed in Autumn 1986. Bayley and his staff moved into offices near the new building and he embarked on a series of intense lunches aimed at raising money.

Conran put up £7.5million for the development and Olivetti, Perrier, Courtaulds and Otis are now definite commercial sponsors. Running costs are estimated at £1.5million a year, of which perhaps £600,000 will come from the admission charge, expected to be about £2 a head. The DTL money is to come in three instalments over the first three years. From the beginning the whole enterprise has basked in the warm flow of Thatcherite approval. Framed in Bayley's office is a

letter from the Prime Minister congratulating Conran "on his imaginative concept" and speaking of "this exciting venture" and of the importance of good design.

But the really significant thing about all this warmth and encouragement, plus, of course, Lord Young's gift, is that it is all being delivered with a good deal more enthusiasm than the £5.3million which the Government is giving this year to the Design Council.

For the fact is that Conran, Bayley and their museum represent the thriving Eighties, whereas the familiar old Design Council stands for the benign, welfare world of the Fifties.

The Council for Art and Industry was formed under the Board of Trade in 1934, and became the Council of Industrial Design or Design Council in 1944. Its ancestry was the democratic, Victorian spirit of Ruskin and Morris, which aimed to bring aesthetics into the everyday lives of the workers. Its 20th century

flavour came from its brief to promote and improve British products and design.

In 1946 it staged the celebrated *Britain Can Make It* exhibition, and in 1956 it opened its shop and exhibition centre in the Haymarket. It was all very jolly and worthy but, as time went on, the idealism of the Fifties gave way to an odd kind of whimsy.

"The Design Council went wrong," says Bayley acidly. "When it started selling chunky-cut marmalade and oven gloves."

Spreading awareness of international design as well as its wider availability on the High Street - thanks, to a large extent, to Conran - meant the basic consciousness-raising exercise was becoming less significant. The Design Council drifted into rows about its role and the Haymarket showrooms came to look cluttered and somewhat dotty.

The marmalade and oven gloves syndrome could, all too easily, be identified with the old British disease once diagnosed as a "poverty of aspiration." This, the

hard Eighties argument runs, is what led to our postwar decline; we could offer only oven gloves and good intentions to compete with Japanese electronics and German engineering.

Against this, the Design Museum will offer a permanent collection of the works of Miyake, Uwe Bahsen, the Ford designer, Eileen Gray, Harley Earl, Ettore Sottsass and so on. There will be the *Design Review*, featuring new and speculative designs. There will be the predictable library, lecture theatre, cafe, restaurant and shop. And, finally, there will be "The Boilerhouse Space" for temporary exhibitions.

The whole operation aspires to a fine art ideal of excellence, codifying the new religion of design that has sprung up in the past 20 years and which has become a potent middle-class orthodoxy. Miyake and Sottsass are the high priests of a cult that extends down to Levis 501s, Reebok training shoes and the whole High Street label fetish.

The museum, in this analogy, is the cathedral. It even has a secret text - *The Conran Directory of Design*, edited by Stephen Bayley. The foreword, by Conran, begins on a suitably quasi-mystical note:

"Everything that man makes is designed," it intones, "but not everything is well designed."

For Lord Young and the DTL this has all the right slick, international overtones. His department is, after all, currently producing television advertisements promoting European union using, among others, design stars such as Bruce Oldfield. In addition there is its heavily-promoted Enterprise Initiative, with its swirling logo and up-and-at-'em yuppy style.

Today's topping-out ceremony is thus another small nail in the coffin of the old postwar liberal consensus as well as the assertion of internationalism. It celebrates an art more in tune with the dominant economic orthodoxy than any other. And that, in the last analysis, is why Lord Young is signing the cheque.

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Who is superannuated?

It is 1,000 years since Christianity came to Russia. Or it may be 1,040. Or perhaps a bit more than 1,100. Anyway, 988 is the year now being celebrated as that in which Vladimir, prince and saint, brought the word of Christ to the Russians.

Whether the prince had any serious claims to sanctity or was more in the way of a pagan with prodigious sexual appetites is another matter of controversy. Moreover, who were these Russians to whom he brought - or more properly on whom he imposed - the gospel? Maybe they were not Slavs at all, but Norsemen.

The whole subject is plainly a really top notch academic basket of snakes, as listeners to the first part of *In Search of the Millennium* (Radio 3, Wednesday; producer, Elizabeth Burke) will have found out for themselves.

For this was an absorbing and immensely enjoyable programme, more akin in tone and treatment to, say, those explorations by Russell Davies and David Perry in the southern states of America, than to the more solemn tradition of weightiness that sometimes seems to press down on the Radio 3 documentary.

RADIO



Fifty years ago: the cover of the first Superman comic book

When a body of scholars all disagree profoundly on what by its very nature can never be certainly known, then passions are engaged and that guarantees a high measure of entertainment. But thereafter presentation and the ordering of the material are crucial and here both were excellent.

Clever juxtapositions made the most of the innumerable disagreements, while as writer, presenter and interviewer too, Dr Simon Franklin of Clare College, Cambridge, proved a notable asset. His script was economical and lucid, which is already plenty to be grateful for.

But Franklin's style is witty, even within moderation, and his delivery to microphone nicely enhanced all these good qualities. His second and final programme on Wednesday should be one of this week's pleasures.

Poor Superman can only boast one 20th of a millennium, and Radio 4 has been making the most of the occasion with two programmes. *Superman: The Serial* (June 4) was a resurrection of one episode from the 1940s serial which glued Americans to their loudspeakers, and hence a suitable topic for mirth, you might imagine, not to say open mockery.

Here is a tale of good triumphing and evil confounded, whose wide-eyed simplicities make *Dick Barton* sound like *War and Peace*. I listened to it with a slightly patronizing smile which, I was at first surprised to discover, overlay the most complete attention, a deep concern to find out how the *Man of Steel* could possibly escape from imprisonment in inches of metal and concrete to foil the plans of the villainous train wreckers.

This may mean that I am feeble-minded, but I think it also points to the extraordinary power of a story, at its most elementary, to take a grip on the imagination. Perhaps in what is elementary there is also a touch of the elemental.

This idea came up again in the second celebration, *Superman on Trial* (Radio 4, June 5, repeated last Tuesday), but here it was incidental to the main drift of the programme. Briefly deprived of his powers and more or less comatose, Superman is brought to trial by the ill-disposed Lex Luthor, accused of meddling in the affairs of the human race and even of corrupting the youth. Shades of Socrates, though naturally our hero avoided the hemlock by some slightly unconvincing ploy, which left him cleared of any guilt and Luthor in severe difficulties.

His trial obliged counsel for the defence - in the shapely person of Lois Lane - to give a full life history. This reminded us of Superman's origins in a far off planet, of his discovery on Earth (the infant in the Moses basket of tiny space ship that had carried him), of his upbringing by mere mortals and his adoption of a commonplace role in terrestrial life as Clark Kent, journalist.

Good grief, who said anything about a 50th anniversary? This one leaves Christianity in Russia - and most other places, for that matter - at the starting post.

David Wade

CONCERT

Almeida Ensemble/
Knussen
Almeida

The Almeida Festival is a month-long extravaganza when, for once, the listener keen to experience the culture in which he lives can wander among contemporary music as one wanders around an art gallery; sampling works, liking this, disliking that, but at least being able to compare and thus to put it all in some kind of context.

This second concert of the festival, which is being sponsored by Luftansa, attempted to whet appetites by providing samples of some of the year's themes. Thus we heard a pair of works each by Morton Feldman, who died last year, Stefan Wolpe, now 16 years departed, and Ralph Shapey, still living and represented here by the over long *Three for Six* and the resourceful flute and soprano cycle *O Jerusalem* (played and sung by Kathryn Lukas and Jane Manning), as well as four of Cage's 16 dances of 1951 and Harrison Birtwistle's *Dinah and Nick's Love Song*.

It was this last, modest piece that provided the evening with a most direct and warming experience, this simple rocking rhythm of Helen Tunstall's harp and the gently intertwining lines of the three cor anglais weaving their siren like spells unencumbered by problems of language or form.

That is one of the objectives of Feldman's later music, its slowness and concentration on isolated timbres and pitches designed to induce its audience into concentrated meditation. For it to succeed, however, the audience and one's mood has to be right.

In *Instruments I* (1974) for flute/piccolo, oboe/cor anglais and trombone, with celeste and percussion providing a shadowing backdrop, the playing was finely controlled, those protracted moments beautiful in themselves. This critic, however, was unable to slow down his mental processes adequately. Just how far the pendulum swung for Feldman was illustrated vividly by the *Two Pieces for two pianos* (Suzanne Cheetham and Stephen Pruslin) of 1954, which were condensed, Weber-like, poetic in their silences as well as their sounds.

Of Wolpe's work, on the other hand, we heard two pieces designed as partners, *Chamber Pieces Nos. I and II* (1964 and 1965-6). The first, orchestrated in a constantly changing kaleidoscope of sound aggregates, works hard to find its own epicentre, but one is unsure if it succeeds. The second, half as long and just as detailed, is painted with bolder sweeps of colour and sounds altogether more certain of itself.

Oliver Knussen and Rupert Bawden shared the conducting, both achieving committed as well as highly accomplished results with the Almeida Ensemble.

Stephen Pettitt

Sounds of Fifties life

Jazz and the
Blue Kitten
Soho Poly

Ned Cox called his play an optimistic tragedy and I see what he means because the ending is optimistic. In the sense that Mozart dying young or Schiele dying young or anyone dammit, dying young, but leaving behind something, if only a memory of joy in those who survive, this cat is not irrevocably gone.

The Soho Poly's basement stage has been transformed (design by Michael Taylor) into a Greenwich Village jazz club in the fall of 1952, with bar and upright and cigarette butts, and a hungry young girl (Daryl Back) slumped over a table. When the club's motherly owner shakes her awake, the girl apologizes in exquisite English of a purity unheard since the Rank starlets folded their compacts and stole away.

Back-chiselled word-endings capture the strange articulation of the period, and the brave attempts at self-possession perfectly suggest the frail innocence of a well-born waif washed up, mysteriously, on the wrong side of the Atlantic.

THEATRE

DONALD COOPER



Dry put-downs: Maxine Howe

Also at the club is Doc (Alan Cooke) an alto saxophone player for whom Charlie Parker is a kind of god, and whose playing Parker once described in a phrase Doc can never forget. This revelation is the climax of a long speech cadences of worship and sorrow.

The play has only four characters and to account for this small population, Cox sets the scene in the small hours of night and

afternoon. The fourth is Jazz, a young painter who embodies something of the free, exciting, floating spirit of jazz without this ever becoming a schematic device. Thrillingly played by Adam Henderson, an actor with the features of a happy Tony Perkins, he energizes the play with his presence and zip, never standing up from a chair when he can leap over its back.

Jazz and the English girl (Patricia, known as Pete) fall in love. The sight of them sharing ham sandwiches and bites of an apple does rather invite Mona's comment that at any moment she will "throw up", but the pulse of the play can bear it as it later bears an abrupt death, though Cox's control of pace here becomes less sure. Jamie Talbot has written some original jazz to underscore certain moods in the play, and I would have appreciated a bolder integration of the music with the drama. Cox has a fine talent for seeding alarm into lengthy speeches that become more and more unsettling. He is grandly served by his cast - Maxine Howe gives Mona's Jewish put-downs a dry, unsmiling affection - and by the direction of Catharine Arakelian.

Jeremy Kingston

Mild, not wild

ROCK

George Michael
Earls Court

Arriving in London roughly halfway through a nine-month world tour, George Michael looked and sounded in good shape, despite having cancelled some of his scheduled UK dates, apparently on account of a nascent throat problem.

In the two years since the demise of Wham! the singer has chased success on a grand scale, and with sales of *Faith* having topped the 10 million mark, he now ranks as the only British presence in the international nouveau pop star super-league that comprises the likes of Prince and Michael Jackson.

Such status was reflected in the arsenal of hi-tech laser and lighting gadgetry that was on hand to brighten up the stage as Michael romped through his two-hour set. Initially the musicians were encased by a huge white cage which opened to the strains of a (synthesised) church organ.

Plainly dressed in navy blue trousers and a skimpy black jacket, Michael eagerly sprang into the spotlight, singing "I Want Your Sex" while gyrating with a decidedly premeditated lack of abandon. Certain moves - for instance, whenever his hand came

anywhere near his crotch, or he fell in anguish to his knees - provoked crescendos of screaming from the excitable, predominantly female audience.

But, despite a notional *frisson* of controversy, wilfully courted by his occasionally suggestive lyrics and stiff parodying of Michael Jackson's leg movements, George Michael's show was firmly rooted in the conservative tradition of English popular music household names such as Cliff Richard and Elton John.

There were good pop songs, notably "Hand To Mouth", "I Knew You Were Waiting For Me" and a version of the Wham! hit "I'm Your Man" which, it must be said, sounded no different without Andrew Ridgeley's contribution. There was a smattering of adequately performed covers: Stevie Wonder's "Love's In Need Of Love Today", Wild Cherry's "Play That Funky Music" and Labelle's "Lady Marmalade".

And there were moments of acute boredom, especially during slow, smoochy numbers like "Father Figure" and "One More Try". Strangely, an attempt to get the audience to sing "Faith" was an embarrassing failure, since no one seemed to know the words.

If there was a nagging blandness to the music, then Michael's characterless tenor voice never faltered, his pitch remained true and the pacing was faultless throughout.

David Sinclair

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THE AN
Hel...

MONDAY PAGE

To separate or to stay together? What children really think of divorce — and why the high-profile wife stands by her man

Tomorrow a children's television programme will tackle the subject of divorce. Will it make uncomfortable viewing for parents? Sally Brompton investigates

Abbi was five when her world fell apart. "My mum... went upstairs and packed her bag, she put her coat on... she opened the door and she said, 'I'm going away for a few days.' And then I said, 'Why are you going away for a few days?' and then she didn't answer and walked away. Then I started crying and I thought I'd never see her again."

Five years on, Abbi can look back calmly at that terrible moment when her whole life crumbled. At the time, however, convinced that she was somehow to blame for the break-up of her parents' marriage, she retreated into a cocoon of guilt and confusion.

As Britain's divorce figures soar, more and more children suffer the psychological backlash of broken marriages. Enmeshed in their own unhappiness, it is perhaps understandable that the adults unwittingly overlook — or cannot cope with — the profound effects their actions may have upon their children.

Two million youngsters are currently affected by divorce and another 160,000 join them each year. One child in five will watch parents split up before he or she is 16. These are the forgotten casualties of a conflict commonly cloaked in mysteries and half truths. But even quite small children often appreciate more about the situation than their parents realize.

"The instinct of the adults is to conceal the truth, whereas children are almost psychically aware of atmosphere," says Charlotte Black, director of tomorrow's children's television documentary, *Unhappy Families* (BBC2, 5.05pm), which studies the children of divorce.

The programme explores the effects of divorce on six children aged between 10 and 14 from a mixture of backgrounds in the Avon area. Anxious not to exploit the children or cause additional trauma within the family, Black selected youngsters who seemed able to look back on the experience objectively.

In the words of 13-year-old Sarah: "Before our parents actually split up, I used to think that if they did I'd never get through it. But now I've realized that if you persevere, you can."

The children in the documentary tell their own stories, providing a revealing insight into their individual reactions. "I used to think it was all my fault," admits 11-year-old Debbie, who was four when her parents separated. "I used to think that they were rowing because of me and that if I wasn't there it wouldn't happen."

When his father left home, Demian, now 12, became aggressive towards his younger brother. "I used to thump him and cry and break things... he used to make Lego models and I used to stamp on them, kick them about the room... I used to think that everybody else has got a dad and I haven't and I don't deserve one."

Philip Darley, a social services training officer in the Bristol area, believes that



ABBI, 10, WHOSE MOTHER PACKED HER BAGS AND WALKED OUT FIVE YEARS AGO...

'I started crying and I thought I'd never see her again'

Unhappy ever after?

"children vary in their reactions according to how they have experienced their parents' marriage. If their needs were being really well met in the first place, they will have a lot of internal strength to cope with the divorce."

"Another factor is their age. Quite young children find it very hard to believe that the problem isn't of their making. It is important to reassure them that it isn't." While adolescents, according to counsellor Lynda Osborne, resent the fact that "just when they want their parents to be the wallpaper, they suddenly come off the wall and create problems of their own."

Because children often find it difficult to accept that they are not alone in their predicament, they tend to be reluctant to talk about it. Darley, who runs "Surviving Divorce" courses for both parents and children, has found that the main reaction of the children is relief — "at being able to talk to other children in the same boat and share ideas about how to cope."

"One of the saddest things is that a lot of children don't know what is going on, and they know they don't know. I've had three children tell me, 'My mum says my dad is living at the office', and each of them knew that dads don't live in offices. They knew they weren't being told the truth but somehow they couldn't demand it."

So few divorcing parents know how to respond to their children's needs that a small, independent organization called People Projects has produced leaflets for both parents and children explaining how to cope with divorce. Parents are advised to tell their children the truth from the start and to emphasize that

though they no longer love each other, this in no way affects their feelings for the child. Practical arrangements and continuity are very important to children who want to know how their day-to-day lives are going to be affected. Their opinions should be asked about custody and access arrangements but they

should never be expected to take sides or choose between their parents.

Children are warned that their parents may be very upset and may not understand how they can love their other parent.

"They are all obvious things but in some ways it is the most obvious things that need saying," says Mary Travis, a former marriage and relationship counsellor who formed People Projects and produced the leaflets.



SARAH, 13, AND HER BROTHER, DAVID...

'Dad didn't kiss mum when he came home'

In the television documentary, 11-year-old Liam believes that children should be given an explanation as to why their parents are separating so that "it won't come as a big, big shock". It came as a shock to Sarah and her younger brother, David, despite the fact that they had noticed that their parents "didn't seem to be getting on like they used to... just little things like dad didn't kiss mum when he came in from work". When their parents eventually told them that they were splitting up, "it was a shock because we didn't want to know, in a way."

The parents, who were not present during the filming, were amazed at how mature and articulate their children were about their experiences. "They were surprised at the power of the conclusions and feelings their children had

come to, that they knew quite definitely who they wanted to live with and that, in many cases, the adults hadn't realized what they were going through," says Charlotte Black. She found that the children all had "a forced independence of emotions" and had learned self-reliance early on "as a result of their emotional upheaval."

It was the children's decision to take part in the programme. "I think that most of the parents would have preferred to let sleeping dogs lie but because they felt it was the children's right to talk they let them do it," Black says.

She is hoping that parents will watch the documentary — as well as their children — in order to gain a clearer insight into the ways that youngsters react. It will not necessarily make the adults feel that they should never get divorced, but it will bring home to them the need to consider their children, whose views are often more circumspect than their parents realize.

In Debbie's words: "I don't think divorce is bad... it can be a good thing because it can stop the parents from being upset and sometimes the child can be happy as well."

*Available through The Children's Society, Edward Rudolf House, Margery Street, London WC1X 9JL. Send 50p and a large SAE for the two leaflets.

Beside every errant man...

Where should a wife be when scandal breaks and reporters are at the door? By her husband's side, saying what a nice chap he is. Julia Orange reports

If you were the wife of Frank Bough and your husband was at the centre of an alleged sex-and-drugs scandal, would you stand beside him on the doorstep, sad but stoical, or would you be clonking him with a rolled-up newspaper and packing your bags?

If you were Caroline Nelson, and it had been suggested that your Tory MP husband, Tony, was the discarded lover of a pretty actress, would you put on a sharp suit and show your thoroughbred legs as you walked arm in arm with him, or would you snarl in a dark room with a wet towel over your swollen eyes? If you were Mrs Ronald Ferguson, what would you be doing now?

Well, if you were smart and you understood the nature of marriage you would, according to Professor Gerald Mars, professor of applied anthropology at the Cranfield Institute of Technology, behave as most wives of famous men behave when they find their husbands the subject of un-

spot, public warts and all. A friend who once caught her husband in flagrante with a lady from the next village, subscribes to this. When she came home and found both of them in the marital bed together, she claimed: "He looked so shiny, like Bunter caught with a whole packet of cream dainties, that my first reaction was to feel terribly sorry for him." Neither of them ever mentioned it again.

But even civilized and kindly behaviour can hide a great deal of private pain and uneasy bargaining. Staying on can be every bit as painful as moving out. As the sign above the desk of a famous New York psychiatrist reads: "Either way it hurts."

Alexandra W., who twice married her husband James — a witty and successful musician to whom many women are drawn — puts it more strongly. "Forgiving and forgetting can be hell," she says.



Under the spotlight: Frank Bough and his wife, Nesta

welcome publicity — which is to say, beautifully.

To behave well is to demonstrate tact, insight, sympathy and self-effacement. To behave badly is to show ugly emotion, and that you have been rattled by the allegations. You may also demonstrate that you are a shrew who may not deserve a nice, successful husband anyway. Professor Mars believes that the public wife who keeps her cool displays a proper understanding of society's attention span for scandal, which is dragonfly brief.

Another theory is what experts call the kith and kin theory: that after you have been married to a man for a certain amount of time, he becomes more like a brother to you and you accept him bald

they met again at a concert. Both of them had married unsatisfactorily. In between, "Nowadays I thank God we did get back together again," says Alexandra. "But even so, it took me about 10 years to properly forgive him. Don't make it sound easy."

The key to successful reconciliation (for any couple, not just those with a high profile) is a fairly full and frank discussion of what went wrong in the first place, according to Christopher Clow, of the Institute of Marital Studies at the Tavistock Clinic, London. Without it a relationship will almost certainly be heading for breakdown or "for a kind of sterile marriage where you are together for form's sake, or because you can't think of anywhere else to go".

WHY THE REVEREND PETER GOW BECAME A COMPUTER HACK.



"Because I lost the ability to talk, as well as to walk, after my accident, some of my closest friends had trouble realising I hadn't lost my marbles too!"

Fortunately, they have computers here which are specially programmed for disabled people. Once I'd written an article for the Parish Magazine on one, people realised I was still all there after all.

I attend the day hospital here now, where I have speech and occupational therapy as well as physiotherapy. Apart from the marvellous help I get, this enables my wife Jan and the children to lead as normal a life as possible too, and this is important to me. In fact, life at home is so normal now, my three-year-old says, 'My Daddy goes to work every day and does his exercises.' That's what I call normal!

Peter Gow suffered brain damage after a severe asthma attack. When he first arrived as an in-patient he'd lost the use of all limbs and the power of speech. He can now walk and talk — slowly — and is making an excellent recovery. He's just one example of the 300 severely disabled people in our care who need us to

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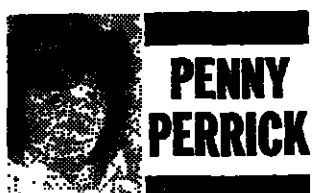
Splashing out on a gift that will splash all over

The man who has everything has gone for good. In his place, we have the man who would simply love a bottle of eau de toilette. A poll taken before the launch of yet another fragrance for fellows, Sybaris, discovered that four out of five men wear scent, one man in ten owns five different kinds of sweet-smelling stuff. 32 per cent of them switch scents in the evening, and some put on a third fragrance at bedtime.

This last fact sounds a little alarming. Just imagine that you have been persuaded to come up and see a man's collection of Eskimo artefacts. He excuses himself for a moment and leaves the room in a drift of Eau Savage. Then he returns, smelling of Aramis. Ah well, at least one would know that it was time to make one's excuses and leave.

This recent craving for a whole shelf-full of scents would suggest that men are currently in the mood for pampering, and I am happy to go along with this. In fact, this masculine need for little luxuries ties in conveniently with the fact that more and more women are earning more and more money and would like to spend it on the man they love.

The problem is that there is a severe shortage of discreet little shops where a woman can stop off after a hard day at the office and emerge with something acceptably gift-wrapped. Men are better provided for in this department. All those expensive little boutiques around Knightsbridge which specialize in satin lingerie and maribou-trimmed slippers lay on late-opening hours, for men in the mood for giving, at which they serve champagne and canapés. The champagne isn't always a good idea. Many a slightly sozzled husband has returned home with a totally unsuitable scarlet corsetette trimmed with black lace and two sizes smaller than the one that fits his wife.



However, I approve in principle of turning present buying into a party. I should love someone to set up a well-designed emporium and invite me round to have a nip of whisky and to see their new collection of hand-embroidered braces, initialed pyjamas, velvet dressing-gowns with quilted collars, and hundreds of different after-shaves in cut-glass bottles.

As things stand, when I am in the mood to give generously, I have to spend a harassed lunch-hour tracking down cuff-links here, suit-carriers there and a set of ivory hairbrushes right the other side of town.

I believe that there is a boutique for men in Beverly Hills where you actually have to make an appointment to come and buy. What a lovely way to spend Sunday: coffee, croissants and a chance to run your fingers through several cashmere sweaters. Are you listening Gieves & Hawkes, Harvie & Hudson, Austin Reed? There is a large pool of female big spenders out here but we can't set your cash registers ringing if you insist on closing before 7pm. The mushrooming chains of Sock Shops and Tie Racks, which keep admirably social hours, only partly solve the problem; their products are good but inexpensive, whereas what one is looking for is something needlessly costly.

To come down to earth for a moment. In the Sybaris poll, it was discovered that 4 per cent of men splashed scent on their feet. I am afraid that this may not be an interesting development in personal grooming: it could be that they do it because they have got up too late to have time for a bath.

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Tax and service included, offer subject to availability. £59 for single room - Athens only.

INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY
★ Seats available
★ Returns only
(D) Access for disabled

THEATRE
LONDON

★ **BLUES IN THE NIGHT**: Hit black blues show, with Carol Woods, Sarah Woollett, Debbie Bishop and Peter Straker singing their hearts out in a sleazy Chicago hotel.
Piccadilly Theatre, Danman Street, W1 (01-437 4508). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8-10pm and 9-11pm. £8.50-£14.50. (D)

★ **LE CIRQUE IMAGINAIRE**: Return of Victoria Chaplin and Jean-Baptiste Thierree in a show most loved by fans.
Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock EC4 (01-236 5568). Tube: Blackfriars. Mon-Sat 7.30-9.45pm. £8.50-£12.50.

★ **THE FIFTEEN STREETS**: Heartwarming Catherine Cookson romance set in Edwardian South Shields. Lovely stuff.
Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, WC2 (01-836 4401). Tube: Embankment. Mon-Sat 7.30-10.15pm. £5-£14.50.

★ **JAZZ AND THE BLUE KITTEN**: English runaway in 1922 Greenwich village discovers jazz. First of a trilogy integrating modern jazz with theatre. Original jazz accompaniment by John Schoon. 18 Rivington House Street, W1 (01-636 9050). Tube: Oxford Circus. Mon-Sat 8-10.20pm. £4.50.

★ **A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM**: Revival of 1987's jolly production; pray for good weather.
Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, NW1 (01-486 2431). Tube: Baker Street. Preview tonight and tomorrow, 7.45pm. Opens June 15, 7.45pm, then in rap with The Winter's Tale. £4.50-£11.

★ **THE TRAITOR**: James Shirley tragedy, dense with plots, outraged hero and dual lusts.
Young Vic Studio, 65 the Cut SE1 (01-928 6363). Tube: Waterloo. Preview tonight and tomorrow, 7.45pm. Opens June 15, 7pm, then Mon-Sat 7.45pm, £5.

★ **UNCLE VANYA**: Michael Gambon, Jonathan Pryce and Imelda Staunton splendid, the others not so hot.
Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-836 9588). Tube: Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 7.45pm, Sat 8.30pm. Mat Sat 5pm, £7.50-£15.

★ **WYNNIE**: Musical aiming at a portrait of Churchill and his times.
Victoria Palace Theatre, Victoria Street, SW1 (01-834 1317). Tube: Victoria. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm. £5.50-£15.50.

LONG RUNNERS: ★ Beyond reasonable doubt: Queen's Theatre (01-754 1165). ★ The Business of Murder: Mayfair Theatre (01-629 3038). ★ Cats: New London Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ The Secret Shores: Theatre (01-379 5399). ★ 42nd Street: Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 0108). ★ The Life of Kate: Savoy Theatre (01-836 8888). ★ Les Liaisons Dangereuses: Ambassadors Theatre (01-836 6111). ★ Me and My Girl: Adelphi Theatre (01-240 79134). ★ The Miserables: Palace Theatre (01-434 0820). ★ The Mousetrap: St Martin's Theatre (01-836 1443). ★ Phantom of the Opera: Her Majesty's Theatre (01-839 2244). ★ Run For Your Wife:

Criterion Theatre (01-830 3216). ★ Starlight Express: Apollo Victoria (01-828 8665).

OUT OF TOWN

★ **ASHFORD**: ★ Don Juan: Manchester's Royal Exchange tour with Jonathan Kent and Bernard Bresslaw in its only date in the South-East.
Stour Centre, Pannery Lane (0233 39966). Mon-Wed 8pm, mat Tues 2pm, £5.50.

FILMS

★ **AS ON national release**
★ Advance booking possible

BRIGHT LIGHTS, BIG CITY (18): Releasant version of Jay McInerney's novel about an aspiring writer on the fringes in New York. With Michael J. Fox, in his first role as serious drama. James Bridges directs (107 min).
Leicester Square Theatre (01-930 5052). Progs 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.

DOGS IN SPACE (18): Vivid kaleidoscope of young, aimless people in London and the late Seventies. Written and directed by Richard Lowenstein (109 min).
Gaiety (01-727 4043). Progs 2.15, 4.25, 6.40, 9.10.

HELLO AGAIN (PG): Shelly Long as the wife who returns from the grave to find her husband otherwise engaged. Beloved, romantic comedy with Judith Ivey (96 min).
Canon Haymarket (01-838 1527). Progs 2.10, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45.

THE LAST EMPEROR (15): Bertolucci's gorgeously photographed epic tells the extraordinary story of P'u Cheng's last emperor who had to become a communist citizen.
Canon Haymarket (01-838 1527). Progs 2.10, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45.

ON THE BLACK HILL (15): British saga of four generations living in the Welsh border country. Written and directed by Andrew Grieve (117 min).
Canon Haymarket (01-838 1527). Progs 2.10, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45.

OVERBOARD (PG): Cumbria comedy with Goldie Hawn as a rich bitch who gets her come-uppance when she falls off her yacht and suffers from amnesia. With Kurt Russell, Edward Herrmann, directed by Barry Marshall (112 min).
Canon Haymarket (01-838 1527). Progs 2.10, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45.

THE PRINCESS BRIDE (PG): Jim Carrey's send-up fairy tale, filmed with insufficient charm by director Rob Reiner. With Cary Elwes as the hero out to rescue his beautiful princess (Robin Wright) (98 min).
Canon Haymarket (01-838 1527). Progs 2.10, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45.

THE WHALES OF AUGUST (U): Lillian Gish and Bette Davis as two aged sisters facing life's changes. Filmed through the 1930s, the stars carry the day. Lindsay Anderson directs (91 min).
Canon Haymarket (01-838 1527). Progs 2.10, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45.

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 24

WALDRAVE: (c) In medieval Germany the officer in charge of a royal forest, from wald forest, wald, wald, + graf a count.

CHATOYMENT: (a) Undulating lustre, especially in a mineral, from the French chatoier to change colour; sparkle; also stroke or caress, as one does a cat, to pet.

WAMRA: (a) A hopeful Hollywood starlet, an acronym from Western Associated Motion Picture Advertisers.

DACRYGLOSIS: (a) A serous condition of allergy, usually crying and laughing, i.e. not so much neurotic as the human condition generally, from the Greek dakryon to weep + gelos to laugh.



Celebrating: Alan Bennett, top left, Elizabeth Welch, above left, and Donald Sinden as Oscar Wilde

Voices in praise of pages

All this week the Bloomsbury Theatre in London is host to a variety of classic entertainment billed under the title *Independent Voices*. The occasion marks the 36th anniversary of the founding of Souvenir Press, one of our leading independent publishers, which usually celebrates every fifth year of its life but says it was too busy to do so last year. Anyway, as 1988 brings the International Publishers' Association Congress to London for the first time in 50 years, Ernest Hecht, the founder and chairman of Souvenir Press and occasional theatre producer, decided to celebrate the event with a week of quality performances. Tonight: Alan Bennett plays Philip

Larkin in an interview with Patrick Garland, 8pm. Tuesday: The sublime Elizabeth Welch in Concert, 8pm. Wednesday: The London premiere of Donald Sinden's *Evening with Oscar Wilde*, evoking the last weeks of the great man's life, 8pm. Thursday: Dance band sounds of the Twenties and Thirties from the *Vieilles*, 8pm. Friday: Michael Foot MP talks of Byrnes, 6.30pm; and jazz from Loose Tubes at 8.30pm. Saturday: Eikehard Schall, the original Arturo Ui, in a programme of Brecht's poetry and song. Marvellous stuff. Tickets £8 (except for Schall £10, and Foot £2.50). Bloomsbury Theatre, 15 Gordon Street, WC1 (01-387 9629). Jeremy Kingston

ROCK

★ **RY COODER**: Ethnomusicologist and nonpareil slide guitarist, touring with the Mule Band. Rhythmic acts which includes accordionist Flaco Jimenez and backing vocalists Bobby King and Terry Evans. Wembley Arena, Empire Way, Middlesex (01-802 1234). 7.30pm, £10-£12.50, for two nights.

★ **JUDAS PRIEST**: Thundering, blood

and guts metal. The album is charmingly called *Iron Man*.
Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (01-748 4081). 7.30pm, £7.50-£8.50.

★ **AZTEC CAMERA**: Roddy Frame on a winning streak at last with Ten single and album.
Music Hall, Union Street, Aberdeen (0224 641122). 7.30pm, £6.

★ **AMAPONDO**: Start of a residency for the vaunted eight-piece South African troupe of drummers, musicians,

dancers and acrobats last seen in 1986. Hackney Empire, Mare Street, London E8 (01-885 2424). 8pm, 10.15pm, £5-£10.

★ **GAUGE OF THREE**: A highly entertaining fusion of bebop and jazz-rock from a trio led by the young saxophonist Dave O'Higgins. Support is from the Dave Gault quintet. 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (01-363 0533). 8pm, £4.

★ **CLARK TRACEY QUINTE**: Their recently released "suite" *Superstitions*, turned out to be another serving of hard pop, and was none the worse for that.
Jazz Café, 56 Newington Green, London N16 (01-495 4336). 8.30pm, £3.

★ **RHAPSODY IN BLUE**: London premiere of Richard Adair's new work for Rambert Dances Company, with Cunningham's *Spiritus* and a new work, *Trace*, by Mary Evelyn.

Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (01-278 8916). 7.30pm, 10.15pm, £5-£12.50.

TELEVISION TOP 10

National top 10 programmes in the week ending June 5

BBC 1
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
3 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
4 Neighbours (Wed) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
5 Neighbours (Thurs) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
6 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
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8 Neighbours (Sun) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
9 Neighbours (Mon) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
10 Neighbours (Tue) 12.30/17.30/18.00m

BBC 2
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
3 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
4 Neighbours (Wed) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
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BBC 3
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
3 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
4 Neighbours (Wed) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
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BBC 4
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
3 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
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BBC 5
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
3 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
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BBC 6
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
3 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
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BBC 7
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
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BBC 8
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
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BBC 9
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
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BBC 10
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BBC 11
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BBC 12
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
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BBC 13
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BBC 14
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BBC 15
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BBC 16
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BBC 17
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BBC 18
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BBC 19
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BBC 20
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BBC 21
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BBC 22
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BBC 23
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BBC 24
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BBC 25
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BBC 26
1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun) 18.15m
2 EastEnders (Wed) 18.15m
3 Neighbours (Fri) 12.30/17.30/18.00m
4 Neighbours (Wed) 12.30/17.30/18.0

CHANGE ON WEEK	
FT 30 Share	1488.2 (+23.8)
US dollar	1.8175 (+0.0175)
FT-SE 100	1849.8 (+30.6)
W German mark	3.1243 (+0.0184)
USM (Datastream)	157.63 (+0.90)
Trade-weighted	78.8 (+0.6)

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

US trade figures key to rates rise

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The prospect of a further base rate increase in Britain is on a knife-edge with the markets awaiting tomorrow's US trade figures.

Although the Bank of England remains keen to raise the cost of borrowing a further notch in response to inflation and overheating worries, it remains constrained by the performance of the pound on the foreign exchanges.

The US April trade figures could provide further justification for the dollar's recent recovery, in which case higher base rates in Britain would be a strong possibility.

But if the figures are poor and the dollar falls in response, the Bank would have to postpone further rate increases, even though figures out this week are expected to underline the upturn in inflation in Britain.

The market consensus for the US trade figures is a deficit of \$12 billion (\$6.6 billion) for April, up from \$9.75 billion in March.

On a seasonally adjusted basis the deficit is forecast to widen to about \$12.5 billion from \$11.95 billion in March.

But anything outside the market range of \$11 billion to \$13 billion for the US trade deficit could produce a sharp dollar movement, leading to important knock-on effects for sterling.

Last week Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, made it clear that he was unwilling to see the dollar rise further and this was backed up with Bundesbank dollar sales.

The Bank of Japan has also been unhappy with the dollar's recent appreciation, and it is likely that the Group of Seven would seek to limit the dollar's rise.

A poor set of figures could see quite a sharp dollar fall, albeit limited by some central bank action, dealers believe.

A sharp dollar weakening would add to pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to raise the official discount rate, after last month's monetary policy tightening through a higher federal funds rate.

Share prices on Wall Street, which rose to a post-crash high on Friday, have risen in response to the fact that the expected discount rate increase has been deferred.

In Britain, a clutch of economic statistics out this week could provide further clues on inflation and overheating. The first quarter balance of payments data, on Thursday, could contain a downward revision to invisible earnings because of the weakness of sterling.

The average earnings and unemployment data, also on Thursday, will be scrutinized closely. Economists at Morgan Grenfell expect an increase in the rate of growth of average earnings to 8.75 per cent, from 8.5 per cent.

The retail price index, due on Friday, is expected to show an increase in the inflation rate to more than 4 per cent in May, from April's 3.9 per cent.

A report today from County NatWest Securities says that more attention should be paid to the performance of the narrow money measure M0, which has been overshooting its target. Mr Stephen Hamman, the firm's economist, says that M0 has a closer correlation with inflation than the exchange rate.

Inquiry begins to uncover a maze of companies in UK

Clowes private empire in the spotlight

By Lawrence Lever

Round the clock investigations over the weekend by Cork Gully, the accountancy firm, into the private business interests of Mr Peter Clowes, head of Barlow Clowes, are beginning to uncover a maze of UK companies, some of which have been given unsecured interest-free loans by the crashed investment company.

These include jewellery, property, printing, and employment companies. Cork Gully is probing links between the Barlow Clowes empire, part of the publicly quoted James Ferguson group, and Mr Peter Clowes's personal business interests.

Several of the private companies are provided with administration services from

a single office in London Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire, which is separate from, but near, the Poynton headquarters of Barlow Clowes.

These include a property company called Southern Properties. At one time Barlow Clowes Nominees held 225,000 out of 250,000 shares issued by this company.

BCN, which is part of the Barlow Clowes empire, "holds investments in its own name for the benefit of third parties".

Its shares in Southern Properties were transferred to a Hong Kong company called Tai-Chue Holdings.

Mr Clowes became a director of Southern Properties in June 1985, describing himself as an "investment manager", but resigned the following year.

The authorities are also investigating another private company called Megerberry which, according to company records, owns 16 flats in a block in Didsbury, Manchester. According to the records all the shares are owned by Mr Clowes and his wife Pamela.

Another company, Mekom Computer Products, has benefited from a £2.5 million loan from Barlow Clowes Nominees. No interest was charged on this money.

International Loose Stones is another company linked to the office in Hazel Grove. It benefited from a £1 million interest-free loan from BCN.

BCN also provided an interest-free loan of £1.4 million to another jewellery company called JT Cottrell.

It provided a loan of almost £250,000 to Victoria Appointments and Contracts, an employment agency which again has been registered at the Hazel Grove office.

This company was also loaned money by Barlow Clowes & Partners.

Technical Assistance, another company of which Mr Clowes is a director, charged fees to Victoria for administrative services. Technical Assistance is based at the Hazel Grove office.

Victoria and Laser Impressions, a printing company, were also transferred to James Ferguson as part of the sale of Barlow Clowes. The latter received a loan of £56,074 from Barlow Clowes & Partners.



Michael Jordan (left) and David Freeman, acting for Cork Gully, moving in to the Barlow Clowes offices in Poynton, Cheshire yesterday (Photograph: Andrew Stanning)

Hunt for yacht ends in Spain

The four day hunt for the Boukephalos, the 101ft luxury yacht used by Mr Peter Clowes, ended at Alicante in Spain yesterday afternoon.

The yacht was found moored at Calpe, just outside Alicante, apparently near where its captain lives. It had left the Spanish resort of Puerto Banus in hurried circumstances last Thursday, just ahead of an attempt to arrest it.

The 168 tonne vessel had apparently set off without much fuel and for most of its

journey had not been in radio contact with the Spanish authorities who were anxious to ascertain its destination.

Contact was eventually made by satellite and Mr Clowes is believed to have given Cork Gully, special manager to one of his two crashed Barlow Clowes funds, authority to take control of the Boukephalos.

Although it cost \$2.5 million (£1.38 million) the yacht is small beer as compensation for the losses which many of

the 14,000 Barlow Clowes investors face.

Despite assurances from Mr Clowes last Friday that he was going to place all his assets under the control of Cork Gully that afternoon, the yacht appears to be the only asset that has been handed over so far.

The reasons for the hurried departure of the Boukephalos from Puerto Banus may have more to do with the fact that the crew have not received their wages for a while.

Kuwaiti oil head to hold BP talks

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Athbi as-Sabah, the oil minister of Kuwait, is to hold a series of informal meetings in London today to discuss his country's controversial 23 per cent holding in British Petroleum.

He left the full ministerial meeting of Opec in Vienna yesterday, aboard one of the Kuwaiti ruling family's fleet of executive jets. He is due to return to Vienna on Tuesday, by which time various Opec committees will be ready to report to a resumed ministerial session of the oil producers' cartel.

The sheikh, one of the dominant members of the 13-nation organization and the architect of most of its recent moderate policies, refused to discuss the programme he will follow while in London.

However, it is likely that, besides briefly meeting members of the board of BP and Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary, he will spend some time with officials of the Kuwait Investment Office and with officials of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission who are now examining the effect that a large holding by the government of Kuwait is having on BP.

Last week BP board members held a series of briefings with the United States financial community — more than half BP's revenue come from the US — at which its concern over the Kuwaiti shareholding was voiced.

BP has consistently said that it can live with a 22 per cent shareholding held by an overseas government. In addition, Kuwait has said that it has no intention of interfering with BP management decisions or seeking a seat on its board.

Nevertheless, the US financial community is generally anti-Opec and does not like an Arab Gulf state holding such a large slice of BP.

It is understood that the sheikh will discuss the prospect of bringing the Kuwaiti shareholding down to below 20 per cent — when the MMC inquiry was first ordered by Lord Young of Gifford, the Trade and Industry Secretary, there were indications that a Kuwaiti shareholding of 15 per cent would be more acceptable — but the timing of such a disposal would be critical.

Although the stock market seems to have an insatiable appetite at present for oil company shares, a large disposal of BP shares by Kuwait would have a depressing effect on the sector as a whole.

Opec talks halted, page 27

CLOWES CONNECTIONS

Ten private companies connected with Mr Peter Clowes and with links to Barlow Clowes

- 1 International Loose Stones (jewellery)
- 2 JT Cottrell & Sons (jewellery)
- 3 Laser Impressions (printing)*
- 4 Victoria Appointments & Contracts Ltd (employment agency)*
- 5 Mekom Computer Products (computers)*
- 6 Megerberry (property)
- 7 Southern Properties (Send) (property)
- 8 Technical Assistance (administrative services)
- 9 Tudor Barn Farm Ltd (property)
- 10 Tudor Barn Stables Ltd (property)

* Subsequently purchased by James Ferguson Holdings

Suchard to unveil Rowntree plan today

By Cliff Feltham

Jacobs Suchard, the Swiss chocolate group, will today publish its keenly awaited offer document for Rowntree in which it is expected to propose merging its own chocolate interests in Britain into those of Rowntree in York and to outline a framework for the existing management in the new group.

The document is also likely to go a considerable way towards offering undertakings on job security for Rowntree's workforce, which has been using Rowntree to arrange a friendly takeover with which-ever of the two Swiss suitors.

Suchard and Nestlé, offers the best protection for employees. Suchard is expected to express its high regard for the research and development carried out at Rowntree in York and its offer document could suggest expanding this, too, on the way Rowntree's best-selling brands such as Polo, KitKat, After Eight and Smarties can be marketed throughout the world alongside Suchard's Toblerone and Milka products.

Suchard believes sentiment is swinging its way and its shrewd handling of the battle so far gives it the whip hand even though its rival, Nestlé, is said to be poised to bounce back with a higher offer.

The Rowntree board headed by Mr Ken Kenneth Dixon has come under pressure to accept that its fight for independence is lost and to

recommend one of the two bids.

It is understood that Mr Dixon has spoken to both rivals with the aim of offering the valuable blessing of the Rowntree board to whichever suitor assures the York company of a rosier future.

Letters — page 17

Gulliver leads Harris Queensway bid

By Alexandra Jackson

Mr James Gulliver, the chairman of the Argill food retailing group has emerged at the helm of a consortium planning a bid for Harris Queensway, the troubled carpets and furniture company.

The consortium has been put together by Charterhouse, the merchant banking arm, of Royal Bank of Scotland which masterminded the bid for Woolworth in 1982. Mr Victor Blank, chairman of Charterhouse was not prepared to comment last night.

Negotiations to secure an agreed bid for Harris Queensway have progressed some way although no firm outcome is expected for several weeks. The consortium wants



Consortium leader: Gulliver

to manage the business in its present form and is not proposing to break it up. Great Universal Stores, which has a 23 per cent stake

in Harris Queensway, will have a key role in the negotiations. It is understood to be open to suggestions and is not necessarily committed to the existing management.

The Harris Queensway share price has been boosted by takeover speculation, fuelled by the group's chairman, Sir Philip Harris, who revealed last month that a bid approach had been received. Investors are, however, growing increasingly impatient since further details of the bid have not been forthcoming.

Queensway is capitalized at £383 million. It is not at all certain that an agreed bid for the company would be at premium to this price.

A management buyout is also said to be under consideration, although several com-

mentators believe this is unlikely to gain the necessary financial backing because of the group's poor track record.

Pretax profits in the year to end-January slumped from £50.1 million to £16.9 million. And this was after indications from the chairman that the profits drop would be contained at about £30 million. "The trading formula is all wrong," one City commentator said, while another said: "The offer is too broad and the products are unattractively displayed."

Mr William Cullum, retail analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the stockbroker, sees the Gulliver connection as a positive reflection on the company. "It makes proposals for the group's future seem that much more concrete."

Revenue allays pension funds' taxation fears

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Peace has broken out between the Inland Revenue and the pension funds, removing fears that the Revenue might try to treat rapid share dealing by funds as trading liable to tax.

The Revenue's position has been confirmed to the National Association of Pension Funds Investment Committee, following a meeting.

Mr Donald Brydon, the chairman of the committee, says he is satisfied there is no campaign against pension funds.

The Revenue's special of-

fice started investigations into individual funds, following the repayment of tax in a case of bond-washing, when in fact tax should have been paid.

Further instances were found where too much tax had been reclaimed in cases where funds had accidentally engaged in bond or dividend-washing. There had also been cases where tax was not paid on income from lending stock to marketmakers.

As a result, the Revenue had questioned a number of practices and principles.

The Revenue's special of-

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Koppers town warms to Beazer

From Bailey Morris, Pittsburgh

The bitter struggle for Koppers is a gripping saga in Pittsburgh where Mr Brian Beazer has become a household name as one of the central characters in a soap opera of which the last chapter has not been written.

People in this part of south-western Pennsylvania are mindful of the similarities between their attempt to save Koppers from an outside invader and that of the people of York who fear foreign ownership of Rowntree, said Mr Dante Pelligrini, the Pittsburgh city solicitor.

Pittsburgh is a conservative city of fiercely loyal residents. They tend to stay put, living and working for a lifetime in their beloved Allegheny Valley, dominated by a city which has been rated by Rand-McNally, the big US mapping company, as the most liveable in the US. "The old boy network is alive and well in Pittsburgh," said Mr Bernie Korn, a journalist with the Pittsburgh Press.

A fortnight ago, Mr Beazer was still regarded as a "red-coated raider" in many homes surrounding this former steel town dominated by a row of skyscrapers which include a "glass cathedral," the headquarters of PPG Industries.

Mayor Sophie Masloff drew applause when she said in a televised interview that if she ever met Mr Beazer she would "scratch his eyes out."

Earlier, according to a taxi driver and former steel worker, the entire community had expected to "uncover the dirt" about Mr Beazer when he was forced to turn over his personal diaries to the court in one of the many legal duels. What they got, however, was an inscrutable sort of personal hieroglyphics which told them nothing.

However, as the victorious Mr Beazer made the rounds in Pittsburgh last week, mending fences with Koppers management and talking to political officials, attitudes were different.

There is something ecclesiastical about Mr Beazer which appeals to the Scots-Irish ethos of this city of 400,000 people. The Presbyterian values of the Carnegies and the Mellons, the dominant families in Allegheny County, prevail despite the later influx of Italians, Germans, Ukrainians, Poles, Jews and blacks.

Local newspapers have described in detail the books on theology Mr Beazer travels with and even disgruntled Koppers officials acknowledge that it is hard to hate a quiet-spoken man who believes so strongly in his word. "I will

be pleased and proud to ask you in one year's time: Did I honour my commitments? If one thing upsets me, it is when people doubt my word," Mr Beazer said in Pittsburgh.

A meeting on Friday will provide a crucial test. As part of his successful \$1.8 billion (£1 billion) bid, Mr Beazer pledged to do his utmost to sell the chemical units of Koppers, which employ the bulk of 1,500 local employees, to a group of senior Koppers managers in a leveraged buyout designed to keep the jobs and the company's headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Mr Pelligrini said he was convinced the deal, valued at from \$350 million to \$500 million, would go through "because Brian Beazer wants it to go through."

Meanwhile, based on an agreement he signed with the Mayor, Mr Beazer is fast becoming an honoured citizen. He has agreed to buy a house or apartment in Pittsburgh and to participate strongly in local business and civic clubs, keeping up the Koppers financial contributions.

These demonstrations of good intent prompted Mr Pelligrini to comment that, "if a raider went after Mr Beazer, we would probably defend him now as vigorously as we have Koppers."

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Wontner call to reject THF move

By Joe Joseph

Sir Hugh Wontner, former chairman of the Savoy, has written directly to shareholders in the battle for control of the hotel, urging them to stay loyal in the face of the move to cancel a key block of shares that command 5.77 per cent of the Savoy's votes.

The letter to more than 2,000 shareholders of Savoy is a personal one from a shareholder. The Savoy board is waging its own campaign to prevent THF from unravelling the two-tier voting structure that has kept the Savoy group free from takeover.

Asking shareholders to attend an extraordinary meeting on July 1, Sir Hugh says that Lord Forte has been "claiming that he knows better than we do how to run the Savoy, Claridge's, the Berkeley and the Connaught."

"To be sucked into a vast miscellaneous combine like THF, many people consider, would be a disaster for our patrons and our staff," Sir Hugh adds, urging shareholders to give a decisive "No" to the THF move.

Sir Hugh's letter will fall on Savoy shareholders' doormats with another from THF explaining why it is going to court to try to invalidate the 5.77 per cent Savoy share block.

Oil ministers break off discussions on production levels

From Sue Masterman
Vienna

The oil ministers of the 13 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting for the second day in Vienna to attempt to set production and price levels for the rest of the year, broke off after a second session yesterday and retreated into bilateral discussions which are expected to last until tomorrow.

With some ministers apparently scheduled to leave Vienna on Wednesday, it is not likely that a lasting agreement on any of the complex issues confronting the meeting can be made.

This was confirmed by Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, the Venezuelan mines and energy minister, who said that he did not think agreement could be reached, except on the ceiling for output, in the time available.

Current Opec output is estimated at around 18.6 million barrels per day, an overproduction of about 1 million barrels a day.

The meeting began with sharp divisions between the member states on whether production should be raised or lowered during the second half of the year. The Gulf states, led by Kuwait, are pressing for



Doubtful about agreement: Dr Arturo Grisanti, of Venezuela

higher production. Other countries, Iran in particular, are pressing for a further cut in production, in order to stabilize the oil price at the Opec target price of \$18 a barrel.

At the end of yesterday's meeting, the president of Opec, Mr Rilwanu Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister, said that the conference had finished the spade work and that there were proposals before

Sears sells Wensum in buyout worth £3m

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Sears, the retailing group which includes Selfridges' store in London, has sold Wensum Clothing, its Norwich manufacturing subsidiary.

Wensum is being bought by a management team of three, led by Mr Andrew Hughes, the managing director. The others are Mr Michael Hall, the finance director, and Miss Jean Phillips, who heads the corporate clothing division.

The deal, believed to be worth about £3 million, has been majority financed by 3i, Britain's largest venture capital provider.

Corporate clothing — uniforms for such businesses as banks, airlines and insurance — accounts for 30 per cent of Wensum's production.

Customers include Lloyds, National Westminster and Prudential.

Wensum, which employs more than 300 people, also makes suits for many of the leading quality high street retailers.

It is one of the few manufacturers specializing in light-weight and tropical-weight suits, which is also a growth area.

The company was a subsidiary of Hornes — known for its menswear outlets — before passing to Sears last year when the group took over Hornes.

ECONOMIC VIEW Pragmatism rules OK in socialist France

Visiting France under its newly restored socialist government is a disorientating experience. So much of the rhetoric on economic policy seems to be very similar to what we hear from the emphatically non-socialist government on this side of the Channel.

In both countries the government is determined not to bail out industry from the consequences of excessive cost increases by allowing the currency to slide. As the French put it, with Gallic elegance, instead of competitive devaluation we must have competitive disinflation.

Just as in Britain the aim of the Chancellor's policy of shadowing the European Monetary System is to bring British inflation down to West German levels, so the French government is obsessed with the gap between inflation in France and West Germany and the need to maintain a strong currency to close it further. At about 2.5 per cent this year, inflation on the other side of the Channel is significantly nearer the West German rate of 1 per cent than is Britain's rate of about 4 per cent.

The French socialists also echo Mrs Thatcher in their enthusiasm for financial deregulation. Dealing costs in bond markets have been reduced and the French finance ministry is energetically promoting the attraction of French government bonds, known as Oats, *Obligations Assimilables du Trésor*. But as we may see at today's meeting of EEC finance ministers in Luxembourg, their enthusiasm appears to stop short of embracing full capital liberalization as proposed for 1992.

The expected return of a socialist majority to the National Assembly in yesterday's election suggests that this pragmatic interpretation of socialist economics does not offend the French electorate in the least — on the contrary they like it.

Policy under M Pierre Bérégovoy, the widely respected new finance minister, is little changed in its overall direction from the previous conservative government and financial markets appear to have accepted socialist credentials. This is not surprising since it was M Bérégovoy who, as finance minister in an earlier government, carried out the U-turn away from the disastrous initial policies of M Mitterrand's first term.

Since those days France's budget deficit has fallen from a peak of Fr153 billion in 1985 to Fr120 billion last year. M Bérégovoy has already confirmed the target of Fr115 billion (£10.90 billion) for this year and there is no reason to think it will not be reached. With the French economy, like other European economies, expanding faster than expected revenues will be higher and expenditure lower. It will be an important test to see how M Bérégovoy deals with any shortfalls in borrowing should that arise.

Last year the Chirac government used the improved budgetary situation partly to cut sales taxes in mid-year. If he fend off pressures for higher spending M Bérégovoy would be well-advised to reinforce his credentials by allowing borrowing to come out lower than planned. Whatever he does, the new government plans to continue the gradual reduction in the budget deficit in the years to come though it has not quantified the pace at which this will be achieved or confirmed the target of a Fr15 billion-a-year reduction adopted by the previous government.

In terms of monetary policy, too, the new government has begun by playing a cautious hand. Interest rates have been cut by a quarter percentage point, but the effect of this was exactly offset by tightening the banks' reserve requirements. As a result corporate borrowers can raise money slightly more cheaply in wholesale markets while individuals may find their access to credit more difficult — a revealing set of priorities for the socialist administration.

The government is also showing the importance it attaches to high profitability and high investment by holding down public sector pay, considering a lower tax rate on dividends and resisting pressure for a restoration of the previous law protecting workers against dismissal. Even the proposed wealth tax seems likely to be more symbolic than punitive if M Michel Rocard has his way. In spite of the interruption of the privatization programme — probably only temporary — this is not a programme of socialism "pure et dur".

The main doubt is whether the government will be able to continue with present policies if the economic situation deteriorates. If France is really determined to pursue the strong franc policy and avoid a devaluation within the EMS against the mark then it will have to keep real interest rates at least as high as in West Germany and domestic demands under firm control. Growth this year is likely to turn out rather higher than the 2 per cent projected when the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development finalized the forecasts published last week. Nonetheless unemployment is unlikely to fall significantly from its present high level of about 10.5 per cent, and next year it could rise. Even under these conditions, and with inflation remaining at about 2.5 per cent, the balance of payment deficit is forecast to widen slightly to nearly £3 billion.

Rising unemployment will put strong pressure on any socialist government. But after the experience of the early Mitterrand years the likelihood is that France's new administration will stick to what has become the European policy consensus.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

Pilkington profits poised to top £300m

TODAY

Magnet, the kitchen furniture and joinery merchant, reports annual results and analysts are forecasting pretax profits of between £53 million and £57.5 million, against £44.2 million last time.

The group experienced planning problems in the previous year, but has now turned the corner. It has completely restructured its showrooms, product range, distribution system and pricing policy, which should enable it to see a strong rise in profit margins.

Charterhouse Tilney, the broker, is forecasting profits of £55 million for 1987-88, rising to £90 million by 1989-90.

It also believes that Magnet could well announce the sale of Southern-Evans this month, and the reinvestment of the £80 million-plus cash from the sale will help lift earnings in the long term. Interims: Brett Brothers, Carroll Industries, Hawtin, Telecomputing. Finals: Alexon Group, Capital Gearing Trust, Continuous Stationery, Craig & Rose, Cropper (James), Emap, Equity and General, Fashion and General Investment, Harrison Industries, Magnet.

TOMORROW

Normans Group, the London-based food discount retailing company, has had a good run with its shares recently, on confirmation that Sir Ron Brierley, the New Zealand entrepreneur, had acquired a 5.08 per cent stake in the company. Shareholders are hoping that a good set of annual results will keep the momentum going.

After the 43 per cent increase in pretax profits to £1.53 million at the half-way stage, Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, is expecting a near-70 per cent rise in the

second-half to make a full-year figure of £3.65 million, against £2.32 million last time.

BZW says that the group's discount retailing side enjoyed a good Christmas and margins continue to improve, reflecting an improved sales mix, an easing in price competition and better control of costs.

Northern Foods' the Park Cakes, Dale Farm Dairy products and Bowyer's pork pies and sausages group, had the speculative froth wiped from its share price recently by Mr John Lowe, the chairman of the smaller Hazlewoods Foods. He said that he had abandoned plans to use his near-4 per cent stake in Northern as a platform for a bid.

Northern reports annual results and brokers are expecting pretax profits for the year to March to show little variation on last year's £75.2 million with a current range of between £73.5 million (Warburg Securities) and £76 million (Kleinwort Grieson Securities).

Brokers cite the group's withdrawal from North America as having had the most adverse impact on earnings, while the group's meat division has encountered problems at Mayhew's chickens and Bowyer's pies and sausages. Some pressure on the dairy business would have been taken off by the increase in the milk price.

Interims: Colorvision, Dawson International, Devenish (JA), Capital and Income Trust. Finals: Alphameric, Airspring Group, Bradford Property Trust, The BSS Group, Chancery Securities, Crown Eyeglass, Erskine House Group, F&C Smaller Companies, Locker (Thomas) Holdings, London and Overseas Freighters, Northern



REPORTING THIS WEEK

Food, Oceana Development Investment Trust, Premier Consolidated Oilfields, TGI, Ardell Roberts, Yellowhammer, Normans Group.

WEDNESDAY

Pilkington, the glass manufacturer, will be hoping to please those institutions who stood by Mr Antony Pilkington, the chairman, during the acrimonious battle against BT's £1.2 billion abortive bid, with a good set of preliminary results.

An impressive profits performance at home is likely to override a shabby showing in the US and analysts' profit projections for the year to end-March range between £300 million and £310 million, against £256 million.

The figures should reveal a sharp jump in European profits to about £150 million, and a £9 million first-time contribution from Vision-Care — the leading US manufacturer of optical products which was acquired from Revlon for £361 million last August — in the second half.

A bullish statement about current year prospects is also expected from the chairman. Some analysts are already banking on Vision-Care contributing a much better-than-expected £50 million to the 1989 pretax total.

Mr David Taylor, analyst at Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers, the broker, thinks Pilkington

will make £350 million in the year ending next March 31.

Interims: Australia Investment Trust, Home (Robert) Group, Jersey Electricity Company, London Scottish Bank, Norton Opax.

Finals: Basset Foods, Clayhihi, Consolidated Murchison, Lyons Irish Holdings, Mansfield Brewery, Pilkington, Schroder Money Funds, Thermal Scientific, Waddington (John), Wagon Industrial, Yale and Valor.

THURSDAY

Mr Alan Woltz, chairman and chief executive of London International Group, will take time off from trying to find a buyer for Royal Worcester Spode. LIG's fine china subsidiary, to announce figures for the year to end-March.

Dealers expect good results at the family planning to consumer products group, despite the non-performance of RWS. Pretax profit forecasts range between £32 million and £34.5 million, against £27.1 million last year.

Miss Philippa Redman, analyst at County NatWest WoodMac, the broker, is going for £33 million to £42 million for the current year.

She says the company's growth prospects in the traditional businesses have been rejuvenated and they can fuel the medium-term growth. This will be helped by condoms, as a result of the Aids scare, and therefore there is no longer a need to acquire non-traditional businesses where LIG's record is disappointing.

British Gas, which surprised everyone in the City when it bid £370 million for Acre Oil, one of the few remaining independent oil companies in the North Sea, reports annual results.

Analysts' forecasts for the

pro forma net income level range between £800 million and £830 million with James Capel, the broker, going for £825 million and a 19 per cent increase in the dividend to 7.75p for the full year.

Expectations for earnings growth beyond March 31 depend on the result of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry into gas prices which is due to report in August.

Interims: The Body Shop International, Bradstock Group, Chemring Group, Cifer, Flexello Castors & Wheels, Royal Trust Japan Growth Fund, Royal Trust Sterling Bond Fund.

Finals: British Gas, Gold Greenlees, Trott, Johnson Matthey, London International Group, Royal Trust Yen Bond Fund, Scapa Group, Smallbone, Unigate, VSEL Consortium.

FRIDAY

Interims: None announced. Finals: Calor Group, Chloride Group, Renold.

Geoffrey Foster

Jolt from Jolly Jenny

One of the City's most popular retail analysts, Jenny Nibbs, has quit Capel-Cure Myers — but without a job, as yet, to go to. Her surprise resignation was made just over a week ago and — a fine catch for any firm — she is now, I hear, being actively courted. Explaining her departure, she tells me: "Every so often, you take a view on the development of the whole market, and where you want to be in the longer term. My notice period doesn't expire until September and that gives me plenty of time to look around." Known as "Jolly Jenny" ever since an earlier mention in this column, Nibbs had been at CCM for two years and her team — hit by a number of defections last year — was once rated fifth in the sector. Before that, the mother-of-two (Timothy, aged four and Juliet, 19 months) spent 18 years at Buckmaster & Moore, becoming a partner and the number one newspaper sector analyst, switching more recently to stores. Her departure comes less than six months after her husband, international equity salesman David Grant, also left CCM. He is now at Laurence Prust.

More interesting insights from *Who's Who in the City*. Among the recreations listed are "public houses", by Nigel Quinlan of Lazards and "trying to farm in the Highlands", from Nicholas Wills, chief executive of BET. Tsunawoshi Khawara of Mitsubishi Bank, on the other hand, is a black belt at karate.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Floored by the poet

Some things, it seems, never change. A book entitled *Benjamin's London*, edited by Penelope Denton, contains an article by the late poet laureate which was first published in *The Spectator* in 1956. In *Round the Exchanges*, Sir John describes the "black ants" of the Stock Exchange, the Wool Exchange and the

Coal Exchange. He rounds off the short piece with a colourful report on the Royal Exchange — these days, home to the Liffe market: "If you've been hammered out of the Stock Exchange, hauled out of the Coal Exchange and sacked from the Wool Exchange you can still do business in the Royal Exchange."

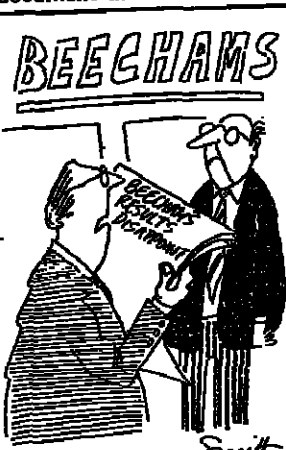
Out to launch

The City's grapevine clearly does not work effectively even a couple of miles outside its perimeter walls. Berkertex, the privately owned bridal and high street fashion group currently bidding for Ellis & Goldstein, sent out its offer document at the end of last

week. In a number of instances it has, I hear, remained unread. I am told that almost two dozen of the intended recipients — the City's all powerful retail analysts — have just spent a long weekend State-side, as guests of Gerald Ratner. To make it marginally more embarrassing, those who made the trip included the retail analyst from Warburg Securities, adviser to Berkertex.

Division bells

Is British Telecom about to suffer a loss of lines? Despite the record profits still ringing in its ears, the company may be about to get the engaged tone from Parliament. Mercury Communications has been asked to estimate the cost of running the telephone system at the Palace of Westminster. The move comes hot on the heels of revelations by Lord Belstead, the Leader of the House of Lords, that the cost of telecommunications in the palace last year was no less than £1,919,162.



"I suggest a new marketing strategy — 'Keep taking more of the tablets'..."

Privatize function

Gerry Grimstone, a corporate finance director at merchant bank Schroder Wagg, is one of the most sought-after men in the City. For Grimstone, aged 38, who admits that he is pestered by head hunters, deserves the lion's share of the credit for turning Schroders into the Government's favourite adviser in its privatization programme. In the two years since he joined the bank, it has won lucrative contracts to advise on Cable and Wireless, Jaguar, National Freight Consortium, British Shipbuilders, AB Ports, and three electricity boards, as well as the privatization of water. And now it is advising on Girobank. The spinoff from the expertise thus acquired spans acting for Rover in the merger with British Aerospace to advising BAA on its own privatization — and, more recently, compiling a report for the Malaysian government on the privatization possibilities in that country. This sudden and welcome influx of work dates back to Grimstone's days in the Treasury, where he was an assistant secretary responsible, coincidentally, for UK privatization. He is also still close to one Nigel Lawson — who regularly telephones him for free advice. "I'm a poacher turned gamekeeper," he admits. "And I could not have had a better training for working in a merchant bank." And it must make his old job one of the most attractive in the Civil Service.

Carol Leonard

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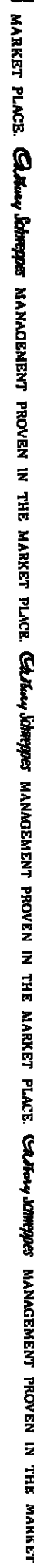
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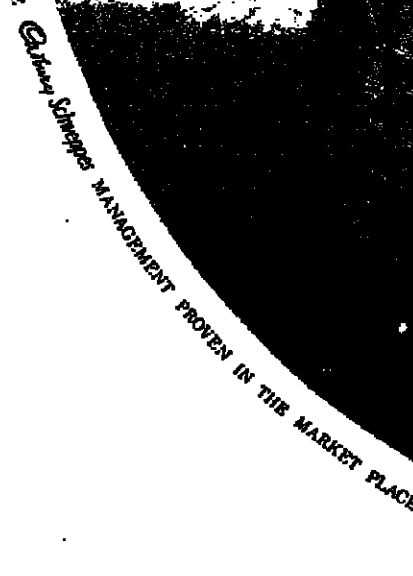
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

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TENNIS: WEST GERMAN GAINS A PSYCHOLOGICAL EDGE OVER TWO OF HIS RIVALS FOR WIMBLEDON

Becker makes pressure point

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Boris Becker, the Wimbledon champion in 1985 and 1986, will have a slight psychological edge over two obvious rivals, Pat Cash and Stefan Edberg, when they reassemble at the All England Club next Monday.

Becker beat Edberg 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, in the final of the Stella Artois championships at Queen's Club yesterday. A day earlier Becker had beaten Darren Cahill, who had put Cash out of the running.

"At match point I knew I was on the right track for Wimbledon," Becker said yesterday. "Now I go back to work, because nothing good comes easy." He has won nine of his 13 matches with Edberg. Becker recalled that he had often served a double-fault when break-point down in the last set. That, Becker suggested, was the difference between winning and losing. It was a question of how one played when under pressure.

Yesterday it was not as simple as that. Edberg did indeed serve a double-fault when break-point down in the third set. But there was some controversy about the preceding point, also a double-fault. Edberg had to serve his second ball twice, because Becker protested that he had not been ready to receive it. "Those double-faults were my own fault," Edberg said. "He didn't hit them. I did." At the same time Edberg confessed that the brief distraction had affected him.

"I'm very disappointed," he said. "I had fought my way back and had a couple of chances in the third set." That came those two double-faults when he was serving at 3-4 and 30-40. "It was like taking the boat to America," Edberg said, "and turning back when you reach the harbour."

During the first set, Becker's win looked as inevitable as traffic jams in Putney High Street. He served well and his returns were bolder and better than Edberg's. Becker went to

3-0. He was so strong and so tidily aggressive that Edberg looked comparatively listless and fragile. Becker went for everything and everything worked.

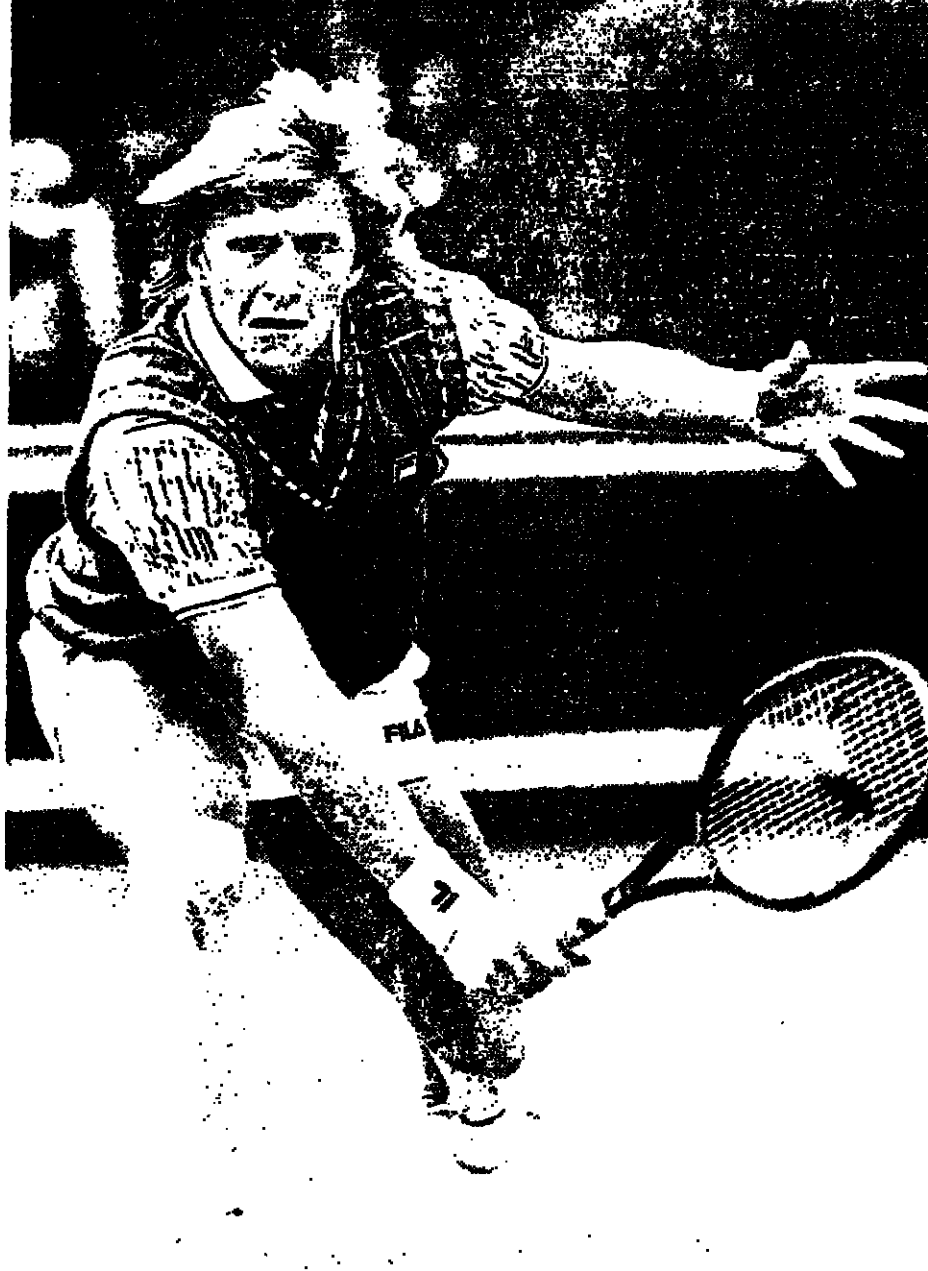
"The guy played out of his mind," Edberg said. "I just had to accept it. But I knew it couldn't last. I had to wait." Becker concurred: "I knew I couldn't play like that for two sets." Both were aware that the first five games had to be written off, that they had yet to set their teeth into the meat of the match.

Becker had the first bite, when Edberg was serving at 2-4 and love-40 (three break points) in the second set. But

Edberg won nine of the next 10 points, which left him a break up — on his way to that American harbour he was to talk about later.

Edberg had been over-powered for five games. Now he was doing everything faster and better, as if some hidden batteries had been recharged. By contrast Becker was looking down from cloud nine and did not much like the view. Often Becker looked cross and gave vent to yells of frustration and anguished soliloquies.

So to the third set and those chances to which Edberg referred. Becker was break-point down in the first game, and was serving at 30-40 in the third. He held on, regained his serving rhythm, and we know the rest — Edberg's two dou-



First bite: Becker dominates the net in his match against Edberg (Photograph: Tim Bishop)

ble-faults in that, briefly controversial eighth game. All that needs to be added is that the championships were again a highly successful blend of sport, commerce, show-business, and what used to be known (before the expression

"up-market" had been coined) as polite society. Stella Artois has already extended its sponsorship to indoor championships, in Milan, and is exploring the possibilities of other surfaces in other countries. Belgian

larger seems to mix pretty well with professional tennis. RESULTS: Singles: Semi-finals: B Becker (West) 6-2, 6-4; 5-7, 6-3; 6-1. Final: Becker 6-1, 3-6, 6-3. Double: Semi-finals: P McEnroe and D Wood (USA) 6-3, 6-4; 6-2, 6-4. Final: McEnroe and Wood 6-3, 6-4; 6-2, 6-4.

For the Russians, their next big test will be the Soviet championships at the beginning of July, followed by the Olympic trials. If, as proposed, next year's Tour de France becomes pro-am for the first time, the organizers will be hard put to

find reasons not to invite the Soviet Union. RESULTS: Twelfth stage (Warrack to Birmingham, 106.4 miles): 1, S. Serrano (Spain); 2, J. Serrano (Spain); 3, P. Casado (Spain); 4, S. Serrano (Spain); 5, S. Serrano (Spain); 6, S. Serrano (Spain); 7, S. Serrano (Spain); 8, S. Serrano (Spain); 9, S. Serrano (Spain); 10, S. Serrano (Spain); 11, S. Serrano (Spain); 12, S. Serrano (Spain).

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CYCLING

Milk team accolade to squad of unwanteds

By Peter Bryan

Although dominating the event with individual victory and winning the race leader's yellow jersey nine times from a possible 12, the Soviet Union went home from the Milk Race yesterday without the overall team award, their principal quest.

Their near impeccable display suffered a hiccup four days before the end when only Vasily Zhdanov managed to join a 16-strong breakaway group which finished 13½ minutes ahead of the main field.

That was the day when what had been a collection of half a dozen "unwanted" riders at the start of the year, before being welded into the businesslike PMS-Dewes squad, took over the team lead and held off the Russians to the finish in Birmingham on Saturday.

The team success was one of several domestic highlights during the 1,123-mile race won by Zhdanov, an extended leave from the Soviet equivalent of national service.

Steve Jones, the PMS-Dewes captain, was third overall and Britain produced the last day winner in Steve Serrano, a rider who suffers from a rare form of epilepsy, which requires medication every three weeks at Brompton Hospital, London. Mark Walsham, a winner the previous day, also took the sprint and points classifications.

The Chris Lillywhite came out top in his specialty, the climbing. For the Russians, their next big test will be the Soviet championships at the beginning of July, followed by the Olympic trials. If, as proposed, next year's Tour de France becomes pro-am for the first time, the organizers will be hard put to

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ATHLETICS

Aouita's miracle proves to be a case of bad timing

By Pat Batcher, Athletics Correspondent, Casablanca

Morocco went to bed on Saturday night thinking it had witnessed a miracle, when in fact it had narrowly avoided a sporting travesty. Life is rarely dull around Said Aouita, but his illustrious career would have lost some of its sheen if the world record he was alleged to have set here on Saturday had been allowed to stand.

Aouita was 120 metres from the end of his attempt on his own world two-mile record when the photoelectric beam on the finish line was broken by an interloper, with the time at a fraction over eight minutes.

A back-up clock, being operated manually, recorded 8min 14.65sec as Aouita crossed the line. But shortly afterwards, amid much confusion, an unofficial world record of 8min 13.09sec was announced, an improvement on Aouita's standing record of 8:13.45, set in Turin a year ago.

The confusion continued long into the night, until, in the absence of a photoelectric print, Aouita conceded that it could not have been a world record, and accepted the evidence of several colleagues' stopwatches, which showed a time above 8:14. A manual time tends to be quicker than an automatic time because of the delay in starting the watch, compared to the instantaneous start of the automatic timing mechanism. Thus said he prevailed. Finally, yesterday lunchtime 8:14.05 was officially announced.

None of this should obscure the fact that Aouita is back to the form which has already brought him so many startling performances. And the only consolation that his potential Olympic opponents can draw

from this superlative run, is that it has come with the Games still more than three months away. And, in theory, it should be difficult to maintain form like that for so long.

But Aouita has been blasting through the barriers of pre-conception for the last five years. Saturday night was little different. His three previous races this season had suggested that he was nowhere near this sort of form. And even some see-saw pacemaking from Khalid Karouani and Ibrahim Boutayeb, his young protégé, could not prevent him getting within a second or so of his record, albeit the most vulnerable of the four he holds.

Steve Crum and his own protégé, David Sharpe, gave good value in their outings, too. Crum stayed with the pack in the 1,500 metres, until 200 metres from the end, when he was overtaken by Sharpe. Sharpe's experiment of "being in a race rather than a world-record chase on my own", as he put it, served him well: he won by 20 metres from Omar Khalifa in 3:37.40.

Sharpe won his 800 metres by sheer will-power. Faouzi Lahbi had beaten Sharpe in Seville 10 days ago in just over 1.45, and he had a crowd of 22,000 howling him on. But when Sharpe took the lead with 300 metres to run, he simply refused to be passed, hanging on grimly for 1.46.91. And the crowd liked that, too.

RESULTS: 100m: 1, C. Smith (US), 10.15sec; 2, S. Smith (US), 10.25sec; 3, D. Smith (US), 10.35sec; 4, S. Smith (US), 10.45sec; 5, S. Smith (US), 10.55sec; 6, S. Smith (US), 10.65sec; 7, S. Smith (US), 10.75sec; 8, S. Smith (US), 10.85sec; 9, S. Smith (US), 10.95sec; 10, S. Smith (US), 11.05sec.

RESULTS: 200m: 1, C. Smith (US), 21.15sec; 2, S. Smith (US), 21.25sec; 3, D. Smith (US), 21.35sec; 4, S. Smith (US), 21.45sec; 5, S. Smith (US), 21.55sec; 6, S. Smith (US), 21.65sec; 7, S. Smith (US), 21.75sec; 8, S. Smith (US), 21.85sec; 9, S. Smith (US), 21.95sec; 10, S. Smith (US), 22.05sec.

RESULTS: 400m: 1, C. Smith (US), 48.15sec; 2, S. Smith (US), 48.25sec; 3, D. Smith (US), 48.35sec; 4, S. Smith (US), 48.45sec; 5, S. Smith (US), 48.55sec; 6, S. Smith (US), 48.65sec; 7, S. Smith (US), 48.75sec; 8, S. Smith (US), 48.85sec; 9, S. Smith (US), 48.95sec; 10, S. Smith (US), 49.05sec.

RESULTS: 800m: 1, C. Smith (US), 1:58.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 1:58.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 1:58.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 1:58.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 1:58.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 1:59.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 1:59.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 1:59.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 1:59.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 1:59.45.

RESULTS: 1,500m: 1, C. Smith (US), 4:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 4:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 4:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 4:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 4:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 4:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 4:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 4:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 4:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 4:09.45.

RESULTS: 2,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 5:48.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 5:48.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 5:48.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 5:48.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 5:48.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 5:49.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 5:49.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 5:49.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 5:49.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 5:49.45.

RESULTS: 3,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 9:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 9:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 9:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 9:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 9:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 9:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 9:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 9:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 9:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 9:09.45.

RESULTS: 4,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 12:48.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 12:48.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 12:48.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 12:48.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 12:48.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 12:49.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 12:49.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 12:49.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 12:49.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 12:49.45.

RESULTS: 5,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 17:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 17:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 17:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 17:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 17:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 17:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 17:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 17:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 17:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 17:09.45.

RESULTS: 6,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 21:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 21:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 21:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 21:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 21:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 21:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 21:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 21:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 21:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 21:09.45.

RESULTS: 7,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 25:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 25:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 25:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 25:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 25:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 25:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 25:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 25:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 25:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 25:09.45.

RESULTS: 8,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 29:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 29:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 29:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 29:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 29:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 29:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 29:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 29:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 29:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 29:09.45.

RESULTS: 9,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 33:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 33:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 33:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 33:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 33:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 33:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 33:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 33:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 33:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 33:09.45.

RESULTS: 10,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 37:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 37:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 37:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 37:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 37:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 37:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 37:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 37:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 37:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 37:09.45.

RESULTS: 11,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 41:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 41:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 41:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 41:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 41:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 41:09.05; 7, S. Smith (US), 41:09.15; 8, S. Smith (US), 41:09.25; 9, S. Smith (US), 41:09.35; 10, S. Smith (US), 41:09.45.

RESULTS: 12,000m: 1, C. Smith (US), 45:08.15; 2, S. Smith (US), 45:08.25; 3, D. Smith (US), 45:08.35; 4, S. Smith (US), 45:08.45; 5, S. Smith (US), 45:08.55; 6, S. Smith (US), 45:09.

Bonner blocks inept England



From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Stuttgart

England..... 0
Rep of Ireland..... 1

Domestic interest in the European championship is now likely to be carried not by the side seeded second but by the outsiders. The Republic of Ireland, during their opening appearance on the international stage, yesterday drastically reshaped the supposed destiny of group two and of the final itself.

A lone goal by Houghton, his first for his country, determined the outcome of the tie, a thinly disguised League fixture, as early as the sixth minute. Once he had scored, the Republic's organization fashioned by Jack Charlton was potentially strong enough to help them realize their ambitions of conquering England for only the second time in their history.

So it proved, although they were assisted by the agility of their own goalkeeper and by the inaccuracy of their opponents. Lineker, who bears the heavy burden of being England's lone reliable goalscorer, has been less than merciless during the preparatory games. He continued to be generously wayward. So was Beardsley.

The costly inefficiency at the front was unexpected. The flaws at the back were not. Although Wright, tested rigorously in the morning, proved that he had recovered sufficiently from a tweaked hamstring to fill his usual role, it was fiercely predictable that England would maintain the principal theme of the tournament so far.

England's defensive deficiencies, in contrast to the Irish, were so widespread that even the full backs were coated with a sense of unease. They were not alone. For the opening 20 minutes, every member of Bobby Robson's side was wracked with nervous tension and discomfort. By the time they had relaxed, the damage had been done.

Moran's long free kick landed near a touchline in an area covered unnecessarily by both Stevens and Wright. Instead of clearing, they merely confused each other. Their middle was ominous enough but Sansom exacerbated the danger by slicing the ensuing cross up towards the blue and sunlit heavens.

As the ball dropped, Aldridge nodded it to the unguarded Houghton. He headed it into an obligingly



Cause for celebration: Houghton (left), whose goal was decisive, and Moran salute Irish supporters after the defeat of England (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

large gap between Shilton and the far post. After the Irish celebrations, the tie developed into a contest between their own tight security, which has protected them through 11 unbeaten fixtures, and England's increasingly blunt attack.

Charlton employed Houghton and Galvin to restrict the movement of England's wingers and to act as shields for the vulnerable full backs. With Stapleton persistently dropping back to reinforce the midfield with Whelan and McGrath, the Irish left Aldridge mostly on

his own to occupy and to harry the opposing back four.

The play worked so successfully that, until Hoddle came on as Webb's replacement to grace the arena with his wonderful talent, England's most productive tactic was the long ball. Wright lifted one in the first half and Lineker, from a narrow angle, struck the first threatening blow in the 35th minute.

Bryan Robson's boot, unfettered in the act of shooting, was the only other object that flew near Bonner before the interval. After it, Ireland's goalkeeper was to be increasingly

troubled and, but for the profligacy of England's front pair, he might have been beaten.

Sansom, again choosing the direct and instant approach, released Lineker, for example, a few minutes after the change of ends. The ensuing shot was blocked by Bonner and the rebound was lofted high over the bar by Beardsley. Later he was guilty of an equally embarrassing miss after Robson had opened up for him a central path.

Lineker followed suit before Hoddle introduced his appealing technical ability and lifted

the volley by Hoddle, skimmed over the bar and the other, glanced subtly by Lineker in the closing seconds, was somehow clawed away by Ireland's most prominent hero. By then the Irish spectators, arrayed in green, resembled a forest waving in the wind.

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Robson says recovery possible

From Stuart Jones

Bobby Robson, the England manager, was disappointed though not downcast after the narrow defeat. "We played well enough in the second half to have won the match," he said. "I have to take the responsibility and pick them up for the next match. Their goalkeeper inspired them towards the end. If we had got one goal, I think we might have scored two or three."

He refused to accept that England's chances of reaching

the semi-finals had already vanished. "Our position is recoverable. We found ourselves in a similar position in the World Cup finals when we lost our first match against Portugal. We didn't expect to lose then and we didn't expect to lose now."

"It is possible to get all four points from our next two matches. That is our objective and that is what we shall be aiming for. Missing chances here cost us the game. I have been told that we had 18 chances."

Jack Charlton, the manager of the Republic of Ireland, praised both his goalkeeper and the gods. "There are times when somebody up there likes you and today was one of those occasions," he commented. "When we scored after six minutes, it was very difficult to sit through the rest of it. The day did not suit the way we play but our goalkeeper was up to the task and made some great saves."

"Somebody once said that fortune favours the brave and

my players were very brave today. I never looked at the clock once throughout the afternoon but the last 84 minutes were the longest I have ever experienced."

He suggested that the Irish would be indulging in prolonged celebrations. "If you want to learn a few Irish songs," he advised, "go into any of the pubs here in Stuttgart tonight. They'll drink the place dry but I can guarantee that they won't fight."

Spain await Camacho fate

Hanover (Agencies) - Spain are facing an anxious wait to know the fate of their injured captain, José Antonio Camacho. He is feared to have dislocated his right shoulder during Spain's 3-2 defeat of Denmark, after falling heavily as he went for a header in a first-half duel with Preben Elkjaer.

Camacho, aged 33, also captain of his club, Real Madrid, continued until half-time but was then replaced by Miguel Soler. He has been taken to a hospital here and the Spaniards do not yet know whether he will be able to play in tomorrow's match against Italy in Frankfurt.

Meanwhile, the midfield player, Michel, aged 25, an-

nounced after the win that he had extended his contract with the Spanish champions, Real, until 1996. He was already under contract until 1991. He said of the team's win: "We dominated Denmark in every department. We're at our best right now and it would be a real pity if we don't go all the way to the semi-finals at least."

Denmark foundered once again against the country which has ousted them in the 1984 European championship semi-finals and the 1986 World Cup.

Michel, Emilio Butragueño and Rafael Gordillo scored the goals which lifted Spain to the top of the standings after hosts West Germany drew 1-1

with Italy in Friday night's opener in Düsseldorf.

Denmark, a goal down after only five minutes, equalized 20 minutes later through an excellent individual effort by Michael Laudrup, but then had the goalkeeper, Troels Rasmussen, to thank for saving a penalty by Michel 10 minutes before the interval which kept them level. However, luck deserted them eight minutes after the break when Butragueño netted from an apparently offside position.

Gordillo made it 3-1 with a sweetly struck free-kick and that was enough, even though Danish hopes flickered again when Flemming Povlsen reduced the arrears six minutes from time.

Link-up between clubs and schools on way

Plans to crack down on football hooliganism by allowing schoolchildren to use first division football club facilities are being considered by the Government. The idea is to encourage top clubs to become more involved in the local community and build links with schools.

Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, wants to kill off the Saturday afternoon "turn-of-the-fodder" attitude still adopted by most of Britain's leading clubs. "They will have to be more enlightened if they don't want to be faced with the problem of soccer hooliganism in 10 to 15 years' time," he said.

First and second division teams in the main inner-city areas are already showing an interest in the plan under which players would visit schools and tell youngsters about the sport.

"We believe there is a duty for all well-known sportsmen in inner-city areas like Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool and in places in the South like Oxford as well as London to help their clubs act as a catalyst in the regeneration process," Moynihan said.

"It is the old story. You will get far better respect for property, if the club has a better link with the local community."

Selectors take gamble with Moxon recall

By Alan Lee
Cricket Correspondent

England's party of 12 for the second Test match at Lord's on Thursday is based on caution and continuity rather than ambition or adventure. After the messy business the selectors have had to deal with this past week, no one should be remotely surprised - they probably had no stomach to risk the unknown.

Other than the return of Small, after injury, the only change from the team which drew at Trent Bridge is the one forced by Gattling's temporary departure. This might have been an ideal chance to introduce Maynard or Barnett but instead the place has gone to Moxon, of Yorkshire.

Few will begrudge Moxon his recall. His career has been blighted by injury and misfortune but in New Zealand, earlier this year, he at last began to look the part of a Test opener, scoring 99 in Auckland and 81 not out in Wellington.

On that basis, he merits another opportunity but to my mind there are at least three good reasons for not having selected him: he will not be opening, he will be facing something very different from the toothless New Zealand attack and he is not in the best of form.

Peter May, the chairman of selectors, confirmed that Moxon will bat at No. 3 and explained: "If we can get a good start, he might be just the person to play the long innings we need. He is probably a little better equipped than a few others we could have chosen. He has continued to be among the runs since he got back from the tour."

While not disputing the main thread of May's thinking, his final remark is, at best, stretching a point. Since scoring 79 against Derbyshire, in his first innings of the summer, Moxon has totalled an average of 21.20, without a single half-century. He has, in

England party

Player	Age	Tests
J E Emburey (Middlesex, capt)	35	54
G A Gooch (Essex, vice-capt)	34	68
P A J DeFreitas (Leeds)	30	10
G R Dilley (Worcestershire)	29	29
P R Downton (Middlesex)	31	37
D J Gower (Gloucestershire)	32	3
N W Lewis (Yorkshire)	33	6
A J Lamb (Northamptonshire)	33	52
M O Moxon (Yorkshire)	28	2
D D Pople (Essex)	29	15
G C Small (Warwickshire)	28	4

fact, plainly been picked on his tour efforts and not on his present form.

The bowling will be strengthened by the inclusion of Small, who is now, undoubtedly, a high-class seamer, and the selectors are intent on playing him. Either DeFreitas or Jarvis will presumably be relegated to twelfth man to accommodate him. Thomas, the surprise choice in the Trent Bridge party, has been discarded along with Hemmings, the selectors deciding there was no prospect of playing two spinners at Lord's.

Foster, who is back in action for Essex, was quite properly not considered because of his lack of match practice, but he should be in contention for the third Test at Old Trafford.

It was also confirmed yesterday that Gooch will be vice-captain to Emburey. This is a departure from custom, as vice-captains are usually not named for home matches, but it makes solid sense. Not only does Gooch possess a shrewd cricket brain, he is also Emburey's closest friend and the two of them will work effectively together.

However, it is another turn of the wheel. Until the summer of 1985, Emburey and Gooch were comrades in exile, banned for defying authority and touring South Africa. Now, within the England team, they represent the authority and, in concert with May and Micky Stewart, the manager, they will have plenty to say about the particular burden on every player's conduct this week.

Gatting in trouble over book extracts

By Alan Lee

Mike Gatting is likely to face further disciplinary charges and a possible heavy fine following the publication in a Sunday newspaper of controversial extracts from his forthcoming book.

Yesterday's *Sunday Times* carried much of the chapter dealing with the winter troubles in Pakistan only days after the Test and County Cricket Board indicated its belief that Gatting was prepared to withdraw the contentious material.

Peter Lush, the Board representative who dealt with Gatting's solicitors, said last night: "After the conversations I have had during the past week, I am absolutely astonished that this has appeared in print."

It is unclear whether the extracts were published with Gatting's consent, but the TCCB has acted swiftly, setting up a three-man investigating panel to decide what, if any, charge the dismissed England captain must face.

Although the chapter is written in the first person by his co-author, Angela Fairmore, it is believed that Gatting has still broken the

Shakoor stays

Shakoor Rana, the Pakistani Test umpire who was involved with Mike Gatting in the controversy in the first Test at Faisalabad in Pakistan last winter, has not been dismissed as a Test umpire (Qamar Ahmed writes).

Arif Abbasi, secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan (BCCP), denied reports of Shakoor's dismissal. "It has come to us as a total surprise and there is no truth in it," he said.

terms of his tour contract by commenting publicly within a two-year period.

In truth, even the public will learn precious little from the material that they could not already have known from following the story in newspapers. Gatting does not even reveal precisely what was said during his infamous, finger-pointing row with the umpire, Shakoor Rana.

He does, however, give his opinion that the England team was "set up" and, at a time of delicate bridge-building between the authorities here and in Pakistan, that will not go down at all well.

Hampshire's euphoria dulled by meagre 45

By Ivo Tennant

In the same week in which they reached a one-day final for the first time in their history, Hampshire were ignominiously bowled out for a meagre 45 in the Refuge Assurance League.

It would appear that there was not much wrong with the pitch at New Road since Worcestershire made a respectable score, 196 for seven. Curtis, that most consistent of openers, scored 88.

To what extent this was the result of self-satisfaction after the euphoria of finally reaching a final at Lord's is hard to gauge. No doubt Mark Nicholas, their captain, had some choice words to say to his side afterwards.

Their innings lasted just 23 overs, yet was not the lowest total in this competition: that dubious distinction belongs to Middlesex, who in 1974 were bowled out by Yorkshire at Headingley for 23, in the John Player League as it then was.

It will be a surprise if Hampshire, the winners of the Refuge Assurance League in 1986, do not perform considerably better next weekend, when they play at Basingstoke, the ground where they made that 43, in the days when Nicholas was a schoolboy.

Elsewhere, there were runs a-plenty. Border, the Australian captain, with 77 for Essex, is at home even in the London suburb of Ilford, where the pitches are variable. Maynard, not far away from becoming a Test cricketer, made 75 for Glamorgan against Nottinghamshire, and Shastri reached a half-century; and there were runs, too, by Sadig, the most of the familiar name, for Surrey against Leicestershire at the Oval.

Surrey needed to score 159 to go joint top of the Refuge Assurance League and achieved them for the loss of six wickets. Using his feet well against Leicestershire's spin, Sadig, who is Kenyan-born, made 53, the highest score of this match.

Refuge Assurance League table

Team	P	W	L	T	NR	Pts
Middlesex (10)	6	5	0	0	1	12
Surrey (7)	5	4	0	1	0	10
Leicestershire (10)	5	3	2	0	0	8
Gloucestershire (9)	4	3	1	0	0	8
Gloucestershire (9)	4	3	1	0	0	8
Gloucestershire (9)	4	3	1	0	0	8
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RESULTS

European championship

Group one

W GERMANY (0) 1 ITALY (0) 1

Breime

(at Düsseldorf)

DENMARK (1) 2 SPAIN (1) 3

Laudrup, Butragueño, Gordillo

(at Hanover)

Spain

Italy

West Germany

Denmark

REMAINING MATCHES: June 14: West Germany v Denmark (Gelsenkirchen, 4.15); Italy v Spain (Frankfurt, 7.15); June 15: West Germany v Spain (Düsseldorf, 7.15); Italy v Denmark (Cologne, 7.15).

Group two

ENGLAND (0) 0 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (1) 1

Houghton

(at Stuttgart)

REMAINING MATCHES: June 15: England v Netherlands (Düsseldorf, 4.15); Republic of Ireland v Soviet Union (Hanover, 7.15); June 16: England v Soviet Union (Frankfurt, 2.30); Republic of Ireland v Netherlands (Gelsenkirchen, 2.30).

Fernandez lifts mood of Edinburgh event

By a Special Correspondent

Despite all the problems and vicissitudes that affected the early days of the Bank of Scotland grass-court championship at Craiglockhart, the final two days were completed without further withdrawals or illness.

Peter Nicolson, the president of the Scottish Lawn Tennis Association, pronounced that his organization was willing and eager to go with similar arrangements for next year's event. ProServ, the tournament manager, was equally enthusiastic to develop this championship as a major British international event and the sponsor, the Bank of Scotland, confirmed that it would continue its support with more than £100,000 in prize-money.

The players who did compete were also enthusiastic in their praise, while the Labour-controlled city authority acknowledged that, although they publicly boycotted the event, they could not prevent individual South African players from taking part. The anti-apartheid protesters seemed to feel that a small token protest at such was all that was required.

Gigi Fernandez, a member of last year's successful

Wightman Cup team, now ranked at No. 42, took less than an hour to overcome Wendy Turnbull of Australia, 6-2, 6-2. While Fernandez served consistently and volleyed crisply, Turnbull admitted that she had "left her serve behind in the hotel". Her low percentage of first serves descended into self-defeating double-faults in both sets, although after losing eight games in a row she came back to hold her serve to love in the fifth game of the second set.

Two swept cross-court forehands reminded everyone of her distinguished 17 years in the top echelon of the game before she bowed to the inevitable.

Jakob Hlasek won the men's doubles title with Claudio Messadri, his Swiss colleague, when they had a straight sets win over Marius Barnard and Emile Fourie, the South African pair, 6-2 6-4.

Results, page 39

Sponsor deal

The Berni restaurant chain are to sponsor the national squash racket club championship next season in a deal worth £30,000.

Threat to Tyson

Atlantic City (AFP) - The International Boxing Federation (IBF) has threatened to strip Mike Tyson, the undisputed heavyweight champion, of his title if he boxes Michael Spinks over 12 rounds instead of 15 on June 27.

Although the IBF has agreed to join the other world boxing bodies to limit championship bouts from September, it has threatened not to sanction the title defence if Tyson insists - in court if necessary - on a 12-round contest.

Wales mark Colin McKenzie, of Newham and Essex Beagles, set a Welsh record in the javelin of 74.14 metres at the British League second division meeting at Meadowbank.

Close call

Seoul (Reuters) - Yuh Myung-woo, of South Korea, out-pointed José de Jesús, for the second time to retain his World Boxing Association junior-flyweight title for the eighth time on a split decision yesterday.

Record leap

Leningrad (Reuters) - Galina Chistyakova, the Soviet long jumper, improved the women's world record by 7cm with a 7.52 metre leap at the grand prix meeting here and also equalled the mark of 7.45 metres held jointly by Heike Drechsler, of East Germany, and Jackie Joyner, of the United States, during her series.

Rosario stays

Norwich City have turned down a £200,000 offer for Robert Rosario, the forward, from Mel Machin, the manager of Manchester City, who is looking to replace Paul Stewart, who moved to Tottenham Hotspur last week.

Bonus for age

Any golfer who betters his age in a round at the PGA Seniors' championship at North Berwick on June 23 to 26 will win a bonus of £1,000.

Botham out

Ian Botham, the England all-rounder, left hospital in Worcester on Saturday, 16 days after his back operation. He has departed for his home in Yorkshire for a month's rest.

Peak form

Colin Donnelly, the British fell race champion, knocked more than 27 minutes off the record set in 1973 by Joss Naylor for running up all the Snowdonia peaks that are above 3,000 feet.

Sour success

Hebburn Argyle, the Tyneside football club that has played 283 games over the last 10 years without defeat, has disbanded. The players are tired of winning.

McRae leads

With more than 100 miles of forest tracks still to be tackled Jimmy McRae, of Scotland, maintained his two-minute advantage as the British Midlands Scottish motor rally headed for the Grampian mountains last night. LEADING POSITIONS: (18 of 36 stages): 1. J McRae (Ford Sierra), 2. R. Allan (Ford Sierra), 3. A. Brooks (Ford Sierra), 4. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 5. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 6. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 7. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 8. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 9. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 10. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 11. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 12. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 13. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 14. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 15. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 16. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 17. D. Daly (Ford Sierra), 18. D. Daly (Ford Sierra).

Le Mans

RESULTS: 1. J. Mansell (Nissan), 2. J. Mansell (Nissan), 3. J. Mansell (Nissan), 4. J. Mansell (Nissan), 5. J. Mansell (Nissan), 6. J. Mansell (Nissan), 7. J. Mansell (Nissan), 8. J. Mansell (Nissan), 9. J. Mansell (Nissan), 10. J. Mansell (Nissan), 11. J. Mansell (Nissan), 12. J. Mansell (Nissan), 13. J. Mansell (Nissan), 14. J. Mansell (Nissan), 15. J. Mansell (Nissan), 16. J. Mansell (Nissan), 17. J. Mansell (Nissan), 18. J. Mansell (Nissan).

The Senna and Prost procession

By John Blunsden

The Marlboro McLaren team maintained their 100 per cent victory record for the season yesterday when Ayrton Senna won the Canadian Grand Prix at Montreal ahead of his teammate, Alain Prost. It was Senna's second victory for the team but Prost, who won the other three races, still tops the championship table with 39 points, 15 more than Senna.

Third place went to Thierry Boutsen, whose Benetton-Ford was the only other car to complete the full 69-lap race distance. The world champion, Nelson Piquet, was a lap behind in a Lotus-Honda, in fourth place, and two other car failures on the final lap brought Ivan Capelli (March-Ford) and Jonathan Palmer (Tyrrell-Ford) up into fifth and sixth places.

Nigel Mansell, having a nightmare this season with the Williams team after threatening to take the drivers' championship for the last two seasons, again failed to finish. After overtaking Nelson Piquet in the Lotus to take fifth place, Mansell's Judd engine suddenly gave up

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